

De M. Val. Martialis Re Metrica

SCRIPSIT

CAESAR GIARRATANO

NEAPOLI
APUD DETKEN ET ROCHOLL
MCMVIII

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PRAEFATIO.

Schneidewini (Lipsiae 1853), Friedlaenderi (Lipsiae 1886), Gilberti (Lipsiae 1896), Lindsaii (Oxonii 1902), Duffi (Londini 1905) editionibus diligenter perspectis, ad metra Martialis recensenda textum a Lindsaio constitutum adhibere mihi visum est. Neque tamen de omnibus locis cum viro doctissimo consentio, sed, quod ad rem metricam attinet, haec fere monuisse satis est. Primum quidem his locis aliam scripturam recepi: Sp. l. 4,3 *gerulis* (Munro); 19,3 *ardore* (Itali); III 93,20 *si Sattiae* (Housman, Class. Review XXII p. 46 sq. 1908); VI 12,2 *numquid illa,* (Itali); VII 47,6 *iam reparatus* (Lindsay in notis); XII 59,9 *defioculusque et* (Scriverius); XIV 187,2 *Glycere* (tertia codicum familia). Deinde alterum v. Sp. l. 15,8 hemistichium neglexi, quod fere insanabile putavi, nec ullam, ut par erat, rationem habui versus XI 90,4. Denique non omnia typothetarum vitia Lindsay corrigenda curavit ut IV 19,7 *lavi* pro *laxi,* XII 96,12 *sua* pro *suam* etc.

Scripsi Romae mense Iulio MCMVIII.

C. GIARRATANO

I.

De distichis elegiacis

I. Distichon elegiacum, quo poetae primo in gravibus seriisque rebus usi sunt, mox tamen etiam ad alia argumenta et, cum finiendae orationi aptum videretur, ad epigrammata translatum est. Saepissime hoc metrum Martialis adhibuit, quoniam inter mille quingenta sexaginta unum quot sunt epigrammata mille ducenta triginta quinque sane ex distichis constant.

II. Primum quidem de vicissitudine dactylorum et spondeorum in priore utriusque versus parte disseramus.

In quattuor prioribus hexametri pedibus, ut vel pueris notum est, spondei et dactyli promiscue usurpantur. Quot sint quove loco sive pedes dactylici (d) sive spondiaci (s) ex hac tabula apparet.

Formae	Sp.l.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	VIII	XIV	Summae	In singulis centum
dsss	12	33	22	34	45	28	25	35	23	38	42	37	21	16	45	456	13.78
dsds	12	26	15	16	29	18	16	25	37	36	37	25	14	21	22	349	10.55
ddss	12	25	19	22	16	13	25	26	36	38	26	33	14	13	28	346	10.46
dssd	13	23	27	17	18	14	29	26	18	35	31	22	18	13	20	324	9.79
sdss	11	25	12	24	17	15	14	19	19	31	21	22	16	12	20	278	8.40
ddsd	8	16	14	8	14	8	9	23	25	21	22	25	20	15	11	239	7.22
sdsd	8	14	4	11	9	10	18	18	14	27	13	21	13	4	11	195	5.90
ddds	10	14	13	12	6	10	4	12	16	15	10	16	13	8	10	169	5.11
sdds	3	7	9	7	5	14	9	14	12	21	15	19	6	6	13	160	4.84
dsdd	8	14	8	10	11	4	9	9	7	15	15	15	12	3	15	155	4.69
ssds	1	13	7	12	8	11	8	10	15	9	7	14	9	5	8	137	4.14
ssss	5	12	11	8	9	10	8	11	9	11	8	11	9	5	5	132	3.99
sssd	—	10	7	5	9	6	10	9	7	16	6	17	2	5	5	114	3.45
dddd	3	5	6	6	3	6	5	4	5	17	8	10	9	6	—	93	2.81
sddd	1	8	6	7	4	5	4	12	4	12	5	6	8	2	4	88	2.66
ssdd	1	3	7	5	6	8	5	8	5	8	4	4	5	1	3	73	2.21
Summae	108	248	187	204	209	180	198	261	252	350	270	297	189	135	220	3308	100.00

Ut ex his summis colligere possumus, hexametri dactylici, qui vocantur, (dddd, ddds, dsdd, ddsd, sddd) sunt 744=22,49 %, spondiaci (ssss, sssd, sdss, ssds, dsss) 1117 = 33,77 %, aequi (ddss, dsds, dssd, ssdd, sdsd, sdds) 1447 = 43,74 %.

Habent in primo pede dactylum vv. 2131 = 64,42 %, spondeum 1177 = 35,58 %, in secundo pede dactylum vv. 1568 = 47,40 %, spondeum 1740 = 52,60 %, in tertio pede dactylum vv. 1224 = 37,00 %, spondeum 2084 = 63,00 %, in quarto pede dactylum vv. 1281 = 38,72 %, spondeum 2027 = 61,28 %. In quattuor prioribus pedibus exstant dactyli 6204 = 46,86 %, spondei 7028=53,14 %.

Prius pentametri hemistichium sive dactylis sive spondeis constare potest.

Habemus igitur quattuor formas, quarum usus apud Martialem hac tabula declaratur.

Formae	Sp.l.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	Summae	In singulis centum
ds	47	97	80	76	81	82	78	105	119	144	116	116	69	57	90	1357	41.01
dd	19	50	35	47	41	42	48	67	69	89	75	71	51	27	54	785	23.72
sd	25	51	35	44	48	31	31	52	33	69	38	49	38	28	43	615	18.59
ss	19	50	37	37	39	25	41	37	31	48	41	60	31	23	33	552	16.68
Summae	110	248	187	204	209	180	198	261	252	350	270	296	189	135	220	3309	100.00

Pentametri dactylici (dd) sunt 785 = 23,72 %, spondiaci (ss) 552 = 16,68 %, aequi (ds, sd) 1972 = 59,60 %.

In priore pede exhibent dactylum vv. 2142 = 64,73 %, spondeum 1167 = 35,27 %, in posteriore dactylum vv. 1400 = 42,31 %, spondeum 1909 = 57,69 %. In duobus prioris hemistichii pedibus insunt dactyli 3542 = 53,51 %, spondei 3076 = 46,49 %.

Denique in distichi sedibus iis, in quibus dactyli et spondei permixti sunt, id est in quattuor prioribus pedibus hexametri et in duobus prioribus pentametri, summae dactylorum et spondeorum

sunt hae: dactyli 9746 = 49,05 %, spondei 10104 = 50,95 %. Martialis igitur eundem fere numerum dactylorum habet atque spondeorum.

Iam vero si nostras tabulas cum numeris comparamus, quos viri docti in distichis ceterorum poetarum invenerunt, elucet his in rebus Martialem ad exemplum optimorum se applicavisse. Afferam enim omnium formas et quo quaeque prius nominatur eo maioris est frequentiae.

Catullus (Cfr Plessis, Bulletin de la Faculté des lettres de Caen, 1887 p. 107 sqq.) 1 dsss, 2 ssss, 3 dssd, 4 dsds, 5 sdss, 6 ddss, 7 ssds, 8 ddsd, 9 ddds, 10 sssd, 11 dsdd, 12 dddd, 13 sdsd, 14 sdds, 15 sddd, 16 ssdd.

Tibullus (Cfr. Plessis, l. l.) 1 dsds, 2 dsss, 3 ddss, 4 ddds, 5 sdss, 6 dsdd, 7 dssd, 8 ddsd, 9 dddd, 10 sdds, 11 ssds, 12 ssss, 13 sdsd, 14 sssd, 15 sddd, 16 ssdd.

Propertius (Cfr. Rasi, De elegiae latinae compositione et forma, Patavii 1894, p. 130) 1 dsss, 2 sdss, 3 ddss, 4 dsds, 5 dssd, 6 ssss, 7 ddsd, 8 ddds, 9 ssds, 10 sdsd, 11 sdds, 12 dsdd, 13 sssd, 14 ssdd, 15 sddd, 16 dddd.

Ovidius, Amores (Cfr. Rasi, l. l.) 1 dsss, 2 ddss, 3 dssd, 4 ddsd, 5 dsds, 6 ddds, 7 dsdd, 8 dddd, 9 sdss, 10 sdds, 11 sdsd, 12 ssds, 13 sssd, 14 ssss, 15 ssdd, 16 sddd.

Ovidius, Tristia (Cfr. Plessis l. l.) 1 dssd, 2 dsss, 3 ddss, 4 ddsd, 5 dsds, 6 ddds, 7 dsdd, 8 dddd, 9 sdss, 10 sdsd, 11 ssss, 12 sdds, 13 ssds, 14 sddd, 15 sssd, 16 ssdd.

Lygdamus (Cfr. Plessis l. l.) 1 dsss, 2 sdss, 3 ssss, 4 ddss, 5 sdds, 6 ddds, 7 dsds, 8 dssd, 9 ddsd, 10 sdsd, 11 ssds, 12 dsdd, 13 sssd, 14 dddd, 15 sddd, 16 ssdd.

Rutilius Namatianus [1]) (Cfr. Rasi, Riv. di Filologia XXV, 1897, p. 177) 1 dsss, 2 sdss, 3 ddss, 4 ddsd, 5 sdsd, 6 dssd, 7 dsds, 8 sssd, 9 ssds, 10 sdds, 11 ssss, 12 ddds, 13 sddd, 14 dsdd, 15 ssdd, 16 dddd.

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[1]) Rutilium quoque, tribus fere saeculis posteriorem, cum Martiale in comparationem adduxi propter magnam eius elegantiam.

Deinde, ut ad pentametrum transeamus, apparet formam ds, quae est secunda apud Rutilium, primum locum obtinere apud Martialem, Catullum, Tibullum, Propertium, Ovidium, Lygdamum, formam dd apud Martialem, Tibullum, Propertium, Ovidium esse secundam, tertiam apud Catullum et Lygdamum, ultimam apud Rutilium, formam sd primam esse apud Rutilium, tertiam apud Martialem et Propertium, extremam apud Catullum, Tibullum, Lygdamum, Ovidium, denique formam ss ultimum locum habere apud Martialem et Propertium, secundum apud Catullum et Lygdamum, tertium apud Tibullum Ovidium, Rutilium.

Denique si summas dactylorum et spondeorum in quattuor prioribus hexametri pedibus et in priore pentametri hemistichio cum ceteris poetis comparamus, manifestum est apud Tibullum, ut apud Martialem, summam dactylorum eamdem fere esse ac spondeorum, contra apud Ovidium frequentiorem usum dactylorum esse quam spondeorum, apud Catullum, Propertium, Lygdamum, Rutilium crebriores esse spondeos.

Nunc autem, ut ad Martialem redeamus, videndum est quotiens hexameter qui habeat in primo pede dactylum aut spondeum adiungat sibi pentametrum eodem modo structum. Formae omnino quattuor sunt, cum aut in utroque versu initia dactylica (Dd), aut spondiaca (Ss) inveniri possint, aut dactylus in initio hexametri cum spondeo in initio pentametri (Ds), aut spondeus in illo et dactylus in hoc (Sd). Summas quas inveni haec tabula ostendit.

Formae	Sp.l.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	Summae	In singulis centum
Dd	51	92	80	72	88	69	78	105	124	138	135	113	82	63	100	1390	42.02
Sd	15	55	35	51	34	55	48	67	64	95	56	74	38	21	44	752	22.73
Ds	28	64	44	53	54	32	44	55	43	77	56	69	39	32	51	741	22.40
Ss	15	37	28	28	33	24	28	34	21	40	23	40	30	19	25	425	12.85
Summae	109	248	187	204	209	180	198	261	252	350	270	296	189	135	220	3308	100.00

Cum igitur in 1815 distichis (Dd + Ss) initia pentametrorum et dactylica et spondiaca respondeant initiis hexametrorum, in 1493 (Sd + Ds) non respondeant, sequitur ut lex ab Hultgreno (Obss. metricae in poetas elegiacos Graecos et Latinos I p. 16, Lipsiae 1871) condita, principia pentametri respondere principiis hexametri non omnino in Martiale vera reperiatur.

Nunc reliquum est ut videamus quot hexametri et dactylici et spondiaci et aequi in unoquoque disticho pentametrum eodem modo formatum sibi adiungant.

Ac primum quidem hexametros dactylicos, qui sunt 744, excipiunt 213 pentametri dactylici, id est 28,63 %. Exempla sunt haec: Sp. l. I, 5-6; 7, 1-2; 26, 1-2; 27, 7-8; 28, 7-8; I 3, 11-12; 12, 1-2; 14, 5-6; 16, 1-2; 19, 1-2; 44, 3-4; 62, 5-6; 71, 3-4; 85, 7-8; 87, 5-6; 88, 7-8; 101, 5-6; 7-8; 114, 5-6; 116, 5-6; II 12, 3-4; 18, 5-6; 38, 1-2; 46, 1-2; 64, 7-8; 71, 5-6; 75, 3-4; 81, 1-2; 84, 1-2; 90, 3-4; III 5, 3-4; 11, 3-4; 19, 7-8; 38, 3-4; 39, 1-2; 52, 1-2; 55, 3-4; 59, 1-2; 77, 9-10; 83, 1-2; 91, 1-2; 97, 1-2, IV 3, 5-6; 11, 5-6; 13, 9-10; 32, 1-2; 44, 1-2; 5-6; 47, 1-2; 56, 3-4; 59, 5-6; V 1, 1-2; 7, 1-2; 11, 1-2; 13, 7-8; 17, 1-2; 19, 13-14; 22, 1-2; 13-14; 27, 1-2; 33, 1-2; 34, 9-10; 52, 1-2; 55, 3-4; 65, 9-10; VI 10, 3-4; 25, 3-4; 52, 1-2; 58, 1-2; 61, 3-4; 65, 1-2; 3-4; 71, 3-4; 73, 7-8; VII 22, 1-2; 32, 5-6; 46, 5-6; 51, 11-12; 57, 1-2; 63, 1-2; 69, 3-4; 73, 1-2; 87, 3-4; 9-10; 93, 1-2; 7-8: VIII 3, 17-18; 14, 1-2; 7-8; 15, 1-2; 18, 3-4; 24, 1-2; 28, 3-4; 7-8; 17-18; 33, 1-2; 13-14; 49, 7-8; 50, 1-2; 13-14; 17-18; 55, 19-20; 23-24; 59, 7-8; 65, 7-8; 78, 3-4; 7-8; IX 6, 1-2; 12, 1-2; 3-4; 17, 3-4; 20, 5-6; 32, 1-2; 35, 7-8; 36, 1-2; 9-10; 38, 1-2; 41, 5-6; 45, 1-2; 50, 1-2; 53, 1-2; 54, 3-4; 71, 3-4; 93, 3-4; 97, 7-8; 101, 1-2; 103, 7-8; X 1, 1-2; 11, 1-2; 12, 11-12; 13, 1-2; 17, 3-4; 28, 3-4; 41, 1-2; 48, 3-4; 51, 7-8; 15-16; 58, 7-8; 80, 1-2; 89, 1-2; 93, 1-2; 95, 1-2; 96, 3-4; 103, 11-12; XI 3, 3-4; 5, 1-2; 5-6; 7, 5-6; 8, 9-10; 20, 3-4; 26, 5-6; 29, 7-8; 37, 3-4; 42, 1-2; 3-4; 57, 3-4; 60, 1-2; 3-4; 11-12; 69, 7-8; 70, 5-6; 71, 1-2; 76, 1-2; 84, 7-8; 95, 1-2; 104, 7-8; 9-10; XII 2, 7-8; 13-14; 3, 3-4; 14, 1-2; 11-12; 23, 1-2; 50, 5-6; 52, 1-2; 13-14; 60, 1-2;

3-4; 62, 7-8; 68, 3-4; 72, 5-6; 84, 1-2; 94, 9-10; 96, 1-2; 3-4; 98, 1-2; XIII 1, 3-4; 6, 1-2; 9, 1-2; 19, 1-2; 25, 1-2; 68, 1-2; 84, 1-2; 86, 1-2; 96, 1-2; 115, 1-2; XIV 32, 1-2; 47, 1-2; 53, 1-2; 55, 1-2; 65, 1-2; 67, 1-2; 68, 1-2; 78, 1-2; 95, 1-2; 115, 1-2; 184, 1-2; 185, 1-2; 199, 1-2.

Paulo rarius hexametros spondiacos cum pentametris spondiacis coniunctos inveni. Sunt enim 197 in vv. 1117 id est 17, 64 %: Sp. l. 3, 1-2; 5-6; 7, 5-6; 18, 5-6; I 11, 3-4; 12, 9-10; 21, 7-8; 23, 1-2; 43, 7-8; 44, 1-2; 51. 3-4; 55, 5-6; 65, 1-2; 3-4; 70, 3-4; 78, 1-2; 83, 1-2; 87, 1-2; 7-8; 97, 1-2; 107, 5-6; 108, 5-6; 7-8; II 19, 1-2; 25, 1-2; 26, 3-4; 40, 5-6; 43, 9-10; 45, 1-2; 69, 1-2; 78, 1-2; 84, 3-4; III 9, 1-2; 10, 5-6; 11, 1-2; 5-6; 13, 1-2; 15, 1.2; 18, 1-2; 46, 11-12; 63, 13-14; 68, 11-12; 74, 1-2; 75, 7-8; 85, 1-2; 86, 3-4; 91, 11-12; IV 7, 3-4; 15, 1-2; 3-4; 16, 7-8; 20, 1-2; 26, 1-2; 27, 5-6; 40, 5-6; 56, 7-8; 60, 3-4; 67, 1-2; 68, 1-2; 74, 3-4; 80, 1-2; 5-6; 83, 3-4; 88, 1-2; V 9, 1-2; 13, 5-6; 16, 9-10; 22, 5-6; 29, 3-4; 34, 7-8; 38, 5-6; 45, 1-2; 48, 3-4; 61, 13-14; 69, 3-4; 76, 3-4; VI 21, 7-8; 32, 3-4; 44, 1-2; 45, 1-2; 47, 5-6; 50, 3-4; 53, 1-2; 54, 3-4; 56, 5-6; 61, 1-2; 63, 1-2; 73, 1-2, 83, 5-6; 86, 3-4; 88, 3-4; VII 10, 11-12; 13-14; 13, 1-2; 29, 1-2; 43, 3-4; 47, 3-4; 51, 3-4; 62, 1-2; 65, 3-4; 82, 1-2; 92, 3-4; 93, 5-6; VIII 24, 3-4; 28, 21-22; 31, 5-6; 47, 1-2; 50, 3-4; 51, 1-2; 55, 3-4; IX 5-6; 20, 3-4; 29, 5-6; 35, 5-6; 46, 5-6; 48, 11-12; 55, 3-4; 64, 5-6; 65, 7-8; 81, 3-4; 85, 1-2; 88, 1-2; 91, 1-2; 92, 11-12; 96, 1-2; X 11, 7-8; 39, 1-2; 48, 19-20; 69, 1-2; 70, 11-12; 75, 9-10; 84, 1-2; 85, 5-6; 86, 3-4; XI 5, 11-12; 7, 3-4; 11, 3-4; 12, 1-2; 20, 9-10; 21, 5-6; 23, 5-6; 11-12; 27, 5-6; 32, 7-8; 33, 3-4; 39, 5-6; 11-12; 13-14; 41, 3-4; 57, 1-2; 58, 5-6; 67, 1-2; 69, 1-2; 73, 3-4; 86, 5-6; 89, 1-2; 96, 3-4; 102, 1-2; 105, 1-2; XII 1, 1-2; 9, 3-4; 17, 3-4; 28, 1-2; 5-6; 9-10; 11-12; 21-22; 29, 13-14; 35, 3-4; 48, 3-4; 90, 5-6; XIII 7, 1-2; 32, 1-2; 37, 1-2; 38, 1-2; 74, 1-2; 98, 1-2; 113, 1-2; 121, 1-2; 124, 1-2; XIV 1, 7-8; 15, 1-2; 30, 1-2; 35, 1-2; 43, 1-2; 62, 1-2; 64, 1-2; 66, 1-2; 90, 1-2; 99, 1-2; 100, 1-2; 105, 1-2; 158, 1-2; 166, 1-2; 176, 1-2; 186, 1-2; 194, 1-2; 203, 1-2.

Contra multo maior numerus est distichorum qui utrumque versum aequum exhibent: nam ex 1447 hexametris aequis 876 id est 60,54 % pentametrum eiusdem generis sibi adiungunt. (Sp. l. 32, I 64, II 47, III 46, IV 49, V 48, VI 54, VII 60, VIII 79, IX 101; X 71; XI 74, XII 44, XIII 42, XIV 65).

Quae cum ita sint, ne altera quidem lex Hultgreniana (l.l. p. 12) hexametrum sive dactylicum sive spondiacum pentametrum eiusdem naturae ac formae sibi adiungere omni ex parte vera in Martiale videtur.

III. Nunc de hexametri caesuris loquendum est.

Omnium caesurarum longe usitatissima apud Martialem est penthemimeres sive semiquinaria, qua post quintum semipedem finitur verbum. Forma est haec:

barbara pyramidum sileat miracula Memphis (Sp. l. I 1).

Nihil opus est omnes afferre versus, qui hanc incisionem praebent, cum mox exponam in quibus versibus reliquas caesuras deprehenderim.

Penthemimeren autem saepius cum aliis caesuris coniunctam inveni, sed cum post arsin tertii pedis incisionem praecipuam statueram tum, reliquis caesuris neglectis, unius semiquinariae rationem habebam. Semiternaria enim semper subsidiariae loco est, neque aliter de caesura bucolica dici potest, quam paulo minus sexagies repperi.

Sed non ita prorsus de semiseptenaria sentiendum est. Concedo equidem in iis versibus qui utrovis modo incidi possint semiquinariam longe anteponendam esse, cuius formae exemplum praebet versus hic:

contigeris nostros, Caesar, si forte libellos (I 4,1).

Quin etiam, ut Plessis (Traité de métrique grecque et latine, p. 70 sq. Paris, 1889) et Winbolt (Latin hexameter verse, p. 89 sq. London, 1903) docuerunt, semiquinaria validior habenda est

in iis quoque versibus, in quibus levis quaedam interpunctio aut sermonis contextus quodam modo repugnare videatur, velut:

> optat et obscuras luces ventosque nivesque (VI 59.3)

aut

> leniat ut fauces medicus, quas aspera vexat
> adsidue tussis, Parthenopaee, tibi,
> mella dari nucleosque iubet etc. (XI 86,1 sqq.)

ubi illud *medicus* cum eo quod est *iubet* coniungitur, unde subdistinctio post septimum semipedem posita non obstat quominus post illud *fauces* incisionem maiorem statuamus.

Sed tamen caesura semiquinaria posthabenda est cum gravius post arsin quarti pedis interpungitur aut si totius orationis finis id postulat. Hoc est exemplum:

> masculus intravit fontis: emersit utrumque (XIV 174,1).

Quibus expositis, facilis est coniectura non deesse versus in quibus vix diiudicari possit utra incisio sit anteponenda. Ut igitur viris doctis meos numeros corrigere liceat, nunc eos versus afferam, quibus non sine aliqua dubitatione caesuram semiquinariam tribui. Hi sunt: I 39,5; 44,1; 76,3; 87,7; III 94,1; V 22,11; VI 35,3; 43,5; 93,3; VII 18,5; VIII 30,3; 41,3; IX 8,1; 49,3; X 54,1; XI 99,3; XII 28,3; XIII 54,1; XIV 80,1.

Sequitur caesura hephthemimeres sive semiseptenaria, post septimum semipedem posita, quam Martialis numquam solam adhibuit, sed aliis caesuris semper adiuvit.

Ac primum quidem invenimus semiseptenariam cum semiternaria una cum fine verbi post tertium trochaeum, cuius exemplum est hoc:

> nunc hilares, si quando mihi, nunc ludite, Musae (VII 8,1).

In versibus eiusmodi incisio post tertium trochaeum semiternariae, utraque semiseptenariae postponenda est.

Praebent hanc formam versus hi:

Sp. l. XV 1; I 2,1; 3,7; 11; 4,7; 12,7; 18,3; 7; 28,1; 43,13; 56,1; 63,1; 70,5; 15; 75,1; 108,5; 116,3; II 43,11; 46,5; 53,3; 59,3; 62,1; 3; 67,1; 69,1; 77,1; 84,1; III 5,3; 10,1; 13,3; 19,7; 24,3; 33,3; 36,9; 65,5; 78,1; 83,1; 90,1; 91,5; 99,3; IV 1,3; 3,3; 7; 16,1; 19,5; 22,7; 27,1; 38,1; 45,7; 53,3; 73,7; 75,3; 80,1; 82,7; V 9,3; 13,1; 3; 17,1; 19,13; 25,5; 27,1; 30,7; 31,5; 47,1; 48,3; 53,3; 58,3; 64,1; 65,11; 68,1; VI 2,5; 10,3; 13,7; 25,7; 29,5; 31,1; 38,5; 43,9; 51,3; 56,3; 61,1; 65,1; 69,1; 75,1; 3; 77,5; 7, 83,7; 86,1; VII 8,1; 14,5; 19,1; 23,1; 3; 25,7; 33,3; 36,1; 37,7; 42,3; 47,5; 50,1; 51,5; 54,5; 7; 56,3; 69,5; 74,1; 7; 91,1; 92,7; 96,5; VIII 3,21; 6,3; 8,1; 3; 12,3; 14,3; 15,3; 18,9; 21,7; 11; 28,13; 30,5; 9; 43,3; 45,5; 46,3; 50,7; 25; 53,9; 55,21; 65,5; 78,1; 7; 80,5; 82,5; 7; IX ep. 7; 2,11; 7,3; 8,3; 12,7; 17,1; 20,5; 7; 22,1; 7; 23,5; 37,9; 50,1; 53,1; 54,5; 56,5; 7; 58,1; 59,1; 61,9; 21; 64,3; 7; 65,9; 68,11; 69,1; 71,1; 94,1; 101,13; X 2,11; 4,11; 6,1; 10,7; 25,3; 27,1; 28,1; 37,3; 13; 42,1; 48,9; 17; 21; 23; 51,3; 64,1; 68,9; 69,1; 70,9; 75,3; 79,1; 5; 85,7; 89,1; 5; 96,7; 11; 103,1; XI 4,7; 7,5; 14,1; 16, 9; 20,7; 22,7; 9; 27,1; 32,7; 42,3; 48,3; 49,9; 54,5; 60,5; 7; 69,9; 86,3; 94,7; 104,11; XII 2,3; 7; 3,1; 6,5; 7; 9; 11,1; 14,5; 7; 21,3; 38,5; 52,3; 54,1; 60,5; 7; 13; 62,1; 5; 68,5; 70,9; 82,11; 84,1; 3; 98,3; XIII 2,1; 51,1; 52,1; 53,1; 57,1; 59,1; 83,1; 88,1; XIV 1,1; 21,1; 36,1; 41,1; 65,1; 107,1; 131,1; 139,1; 160,1; 170,1; 205,1; 220,1.

Deinde habes semiseptenariam addita semiquinaria. Hanc formam, de qua supra disserui, exhibent hi versus: I 79,3; II 14,5; 18,3; 31,1; 69,5; III 48,1; 49,1; 71,1; 95,3; IV 11,7; 13,9; 35,3; 63,3; V 1,5; 38,9; VI 63,5; VII 13,3; VIII 43,1; IX 2,1; 17,7; 21,1; 46,1; 55,5; 100,3; X 8,1; 21,5: 33,7; 58,7; XI 5,9; 78,3; 97,1; 104,21; XIII 71,1; 124,1; XIV 115,1; 165,1; 174,1; 213,1.

Postea occurrit semiseptenaria cum semiternaria et semiquinaria coniuncta.

Exemplum est tale:

maiores nusquam rhonchi: iuvenesque senesque (I 3, 5).

Reliqua exempla haec sunt: Sp. l. 20,1; I 92,11; II 50,1; 59,1;

III 24,13; 32,3; IV 66,13; 78,9; V 3,5; 31,3; VI 89,7; VII 35,3; VIII 56,1; 73,5; IX 41,1; 50,5; 71,7; 101,7; 103,3; XI 84,11; 99,1; XII 28,11; XIII 23,1; 44,1; XIV 146 1; 180,1.

Denique in octo versibus (V 7,7; VII 30,1; 64,7; VIII 34,1; IX 3,13; 100,1; XII 38,3; 52,7) exstat semiseptenaria cum sola semiternaria ut desit tertia trochaica. Perperam, ut Plessis (l. l. p. 74) docuit, Birt (Ad historiam hexametri latini symbola, Bonnae 1877, p. 15 sqq. et Martials Versbau in edit. Friedlaenderi p. 42) versus huiuscemodi tripertitos esse censet. Haec est forma:

parce pater: sic Lemniacis lasciva catenis (V. 7, 7).

Ultimo loco caesura post tertium trochaeum (Cfr. J. Walser, Zeitschrift f. österr. Gymn. 1882, p. 1-29 et 885-90 et W. Meyer, Sitz. Berichte d. bayr. Akad. 1889, p. 228 sqq.) memoranda est, cui semper trithemimeres adest sive perfecta (I 15,7; VIII 17,3; IX 47,1; X 11,5; XII 50,1) sive per tmesin (VII 57,1). Hoc est exemplum:

exspectant curaeque catenatique labores (I 15,7).

Omnium caesurarum summas haec tabula ostendit:

A = semiquinaria, B = semiseptenaria cum semiternaria et post tertium trochaeum verbo finito, C = semiseptenaria cum semiquinaria, D = semiseptenaria cum semiquinaria et semiternaria, E = semiseptenaria cum semiternaria, F = tertia trochaica cum semiternaria.

Formae	Sp.l.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	VIII	XIV	Summae	In singulis centum
A	106	228	171	185	189	159	177	234	221	307	237	272	161	123	202	2972	89.84
B	1	16	10	13	14	16	19	22	26	29	28	19	24	8	12	257	7.77
C		1	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	6	4	4		2	4	38	1.15
D	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	5		2	1	2	2	27	0.82
E						1		2	1	2			2			8	0.24
F		1						1	1	1	1					6	0.18
Summae	108	248	187	204	209	180	198	261	252	350	270	297	189	135	220	3308	100.00

Denique, quod ad elegantiam attinet, forma A longe omnium pulcherrima est, sed etiam formae B et D legitimae optimo iure habentur. Forma C minus est probanda (cfr. Klapp, Bemerkungen ueber die Hephth. des latein. Hexam. Posen 1868), sed omnino vituperandae sunt formae E et F, quibus rarissime Martialis usus est.

IV Jam vero ad caesuras pentametri transeamus.

Haec pentametri lex est incisione ut semiquinaria duo in hemistichia dividatur. Perraro invenias pentametros tali caesura carentes (Cfr. E. B. Lease, Class. Review XV p. 362, 1901) nec ullum apud Martialem tantae licentiae exemplum exstat. Sed in priore quoque pentametri parte saepissime alia caesura inest, plerumque post arsin secundi pedis, rarius post secundum trochaeum, rarissime post primum.

Caesura semiternaria aut perfecta est aut per tmesin. Prioris formae hoc est exemplum:

et vario faciles ordine pinxit aquas (Sp. l. 26,2)

et posterioris hoc:

et bibis immundam cum cane pronus aquam (I 92, 10)

aut hoc:

quod decet in sola Caesaris esse domo (IX, 12, 8).

De caesura per tmesin cfr. Plessis l.l. p. 23, cuius viam ac rationem secutus sum. Hae duae formae longe omnium frequentissimae sunt, cum in vv. 2433 (73,53 %) inveniantur. Interdum caesurae semiternariae addita est incisio post primum trochaeum.

Sequitur caesura post secundum trochaeum, cuius haec est forma:

Veientana tuam si domat uva sitim (II 53,4)

Huius caesurae 307 sunt exempla: Sp. l. 4,4; 5,4; 11,6; 12,4; 13,6; 21,4; 22,10; 24,2; 4; 27,6; 8; 29,8; I 3,2; 4,6; 8,4; 9,2; 12,6; 14,4; 6; 15,2; 19,2; 21,6; 24,2; 34,4; 36,4; 39,2; 42,2; 43,6; 47,2; 48,2; 58,4; 63,2; 71,4; 88,2; 90,8; 92,8; 101,8; II 1,8; 7,6; 8,2; 27,2; 34,4; 38,2; 53,4; 58,2; 69,4; 75,2; 76,2; III

6,2; 23,2; 24,2; 26,2; 4; 31,2; 4; 32,4; 33,2; 36,2; 4; 8; 39,2; 51,2; 4; 52,4; 55,4; 61,2; 62,2; 65,10; 66,4; 68,2; 76,2; 77,8; 85,4; 94,2; 95,6; 97,2; IV 8,10; 10,8; 13,6; 19,6; 27,2; 29,2; 31,2; 32,2; 40,10; 52,2; 54,4; 58,2; 71,2; 76,2; 78,4; 8; V 5,4; 10,12; 15,4; 16,6; 17,2; 19,12, 21,4; 25,2; 38,4; 40,2; 46,2; 50,8; 55,4; 61,2; 64,4; 65,8; 79,2; VI 7,2; 13,8; 34,8; 41,2; 45,4; 47,4; 56,4; 59,8; 63,4; 65,4; 6; 68,4; 73,6; 81,4; 83,2; 93,4; VII 2,8; 6,8; 9,2; 12,2; 27,10; 30,8; 32,4; 10; 33,4; 35,8; 43,2: 46,2; 47,2; 49,2; 50,6; 51,2; 54,6; 62,6, 65,2; 66,2; 69,4; 74,10; 80,6; 10; 83,2; 88,8; 99,2; VIII 7,2; 14,8; 15,6; 24,6; 26,6; 28,10; 32,4; 36,8; 39,2; 43,2; 4; 53,6; 8; 55,6; 22; 67,2; 68,2; 73,4; 10; 75,12; 82,6; IX 3,4; 12,4; 15,2; 21,4; 22,14; 24,4; 29,4; 36,4; 37,8; 10; 43,4; 48,10; 51,2; 8; 53,4; 58,2; 59,2; 65,2; 66,4; 68,10; 72,4; 73,2; 74,4; 76,4; 8; 78,2; 79,4; 6; 89,2; 97, 2; 8; 10; 100,2; 101,16; 103, 4; 6; X 2,4; 8; 4,12; 10,4; 12,10; 13,10; 16,2; 17,4; 18,2; 36,8; 37,14; 41,2; 48,2; 6; 53,2; 58,4; 10; 59,2; 70,8; 71,4; 73,6; 77,2; 81,4; 96,14; 103,10; XI 16,8; 23,10; 14; 28,2; 41,6; 45, 4; 49,12; 56,10; 16; 57,4; 60,6; 70,4; 6; 71,8; 76,4; 78,2; 87,2; 92,2; 104,8; 20; 22; 108, 4; XII 3,4; 6,12; 11,6; 14,6; 19,2; 28,14; 29,16; 31,8; 40,2; 42,2; 44,8; 48,2; 8; 10; 50,4; 6; 52,4; 62,2; 12; 70,10; 78,2; 96,2; XIII 1,4; 5,2; 13,2; 28,2; 52,2; 56,2; 90,2; 96,2; 114,2; 119,2; 125,2; 127,2; XIV 11,2; 18,2; 51,2; 53,2; 75,2; 79,2; 85,2; 95,2; 103,2; 110,2; 112,2, 137,2; 174,2; 195,2; 202,2; 208,2; 223,2. Sed versus huius formae vitiosi sunt si aliam post primum trochaeum distinctionem exhibent, quod his in exemplis inveni: Sp. l. 13,6; 21,4; 27,8; I 14,4; 24,2; II 7,6; III 39,2; IV 71,2; V 21,4; VI 56,4; 63,4; VII 88,8; VIII 73,10; IX 53,4; XI 16,8; XII 3,4; 11,6; 52,4; XIV 75,2.

Denique exstat caesura post primum trochaeum ut desint semiternaria et secunda trochaica, velut:

ussit amatorem balteus iste Jovem (XIV 208,2).

Omnia exempla haec sunt: Sp. l. 15,4; 18,2; 29,2; I 55,14; 60,4; 70,18; 73,4; 85,2; 101,10; II 14,4; 18,4; 28,4; III 62,4; IV 11,8; 19,4; 25,4; 45,2; 60,2; 66,4; V 1, 4; 6; 5, 8; 11,2; 19,4;

21,2; 23,2; 4; 38,8; VI 29,6; 44,6; 47,4; 52,4; 59,4; 8; 61,4; 68,8; 71,4; 80,4; VII 1,2; 8,2; 12,6; 12; 14,6; 15,4; 27,8; 63,4; 84,2; 8; 87,6; VIII 1,2; 6,2; 26,2; 28,6; 14; 18; 32,2; 8; 65,6; 70,4; 75,14; 77,2; 78,6; IX 12,6; 18,4; 29,2; 47,2; 54,8; 93,8; 99,2; 101,12; 20; X 4,6; 10,2; 39,4; 45,2; 48,14; 50,4; 51,2; 8; 56,2; 63,8; 68,4; 85,4; XI 2,2; 9,2; 19,2; 21,10; 22,4; 26,2; 52,18; 87,4; XII 1,4; 2,12; 11,2; 28,16; 20; 82,10; 12; XIII 12,2; 41,2; 46,2; 100,2; 109,2; XIV 32,2; 80,2; 92,2; 94,2; 108,2; 169,2; 199,2; 207,2; 209,2.

Summae omnium caesurarum hac tabula continentur, ubi littera A caesura semiternaria, B caesura semiternaria per tmesin, C caesura post secundum trochaeum, D caesura post primum trochaeum sola, E versus caesura carentes indicantur.

Formae	Sp.l.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	Summae	In singulis centum
A	64	168	131	134	131	107	130	159	164	204	176	188	118	87	151	2112	63.83
B	15	19	19	15	31	19	11	22	26	40	21	33	20	13	17	321	9.70
C	12	25	11	28	16	17	16	27	21	36	25	22	22	12	17	307	9.28
D	3	6	3	1	6	9	10	11	13	9	12	8	7	5	9	112	3.38
E	16	30	23	26	25	28	31	42	28	61	36	45	22	18	26	457	13.81
Summae	110	248	187	204	209	180	198	261	252	350	270	296	189	135	220	3309	100.00

Ceteri poetae (Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Ovidius, Lygdamus, Rutilius Namatianus) in singulis centum praebent formae A vv. 54, B 21, C 3, D 8, E 14; sed magna inter eos discrepantia exstat. Nam, ut accuratius de his caesuris disseramus, caesura semiternaria quam maxime usus est Tibullus, (86 % id est A 59 %, B 27 %), minime omnium Rutilius Namatianus, qui habuit in deliciis versus caesuris carentes (E 27 %). At maximus formae A numerus in Tristibus Ovidii invenitur (63 %). Deinde apud Catullum et Pro-

pertium satis frequens est forma C (10 %): ad hoc Propertius valde dilexit formas B et D, at forma A haud crebro usus est (45 %).

Martialis igitur non prorsus a ceterorum consuetudine abhorret, sed laudandus est quod formam A saepissime adhibuit.

V. Nunc autem de Martialis hexametris accuratius loquendum est.

Quattuor hexametri partes cum Froehdio (De hex. lat. Philologus XI, p. 533-43, 1856) discerno, quarum una primum pedem et arsin pedis secundi comprehendit, altera usque ad finem pedis tertii porrigitur, tertia pede quarto continetur, quarta quinto et sexto.

In hexametri initio, quod in omni versuum genere deprehenditur, maior est numerorum varietas ac licentia, sed primum pedem uno vocabulo contineri molestum est, praesertim si verbum spondiacum ponatur, quoniam ut quisque perfectissimus fuit in arte metrica, ita diligentissime cavit ne primum pedem spondiacum uno vocabulo efficeret.

Primum pedem verbo dactylico Martialis explevit in vv. 570 = 17,23 % (Sp. l. 30; I 31; II 28; III 35; IV 34; V 25; VI 29; VII 41; VIII 41; IX 50; X 46; XI 62; XII 29; XIII 36; XIV 53), spondiaco in vv. 167 = 5,05 % (Sp. l. 7; I 16; II 10; III 13; IV 15; V 12; VI 12; VII 15; VIII 10; IX 18; X 7; XI 16; XII 8; XIII 2; XIV 6).

Haud raro apud Martialem pes primus spondiacus ex duobus monosyllabis constat, quod inveni in vv. 273 = 8,25 % (Sp. l. 6; I 20; II 12; III 14; IV 18; V 16; VI 13; VII 19; VIII 20; IX 35; X 28; XI 33; XII 15; XIII 5; XIV 19).

Interdum accidit ut primum pedem spondiacum duobus monosyllabis constitutum tertium monosyllabum excipiat, cuius rei 51 exempla exstant id est 1,51 %: I 3,9; 43,3; 79,3; 92,5; 103,11; 112,1; II 8,5; 26,3; 43,5; 67,3; III 5,9; 13,1; 50,9; 63,11; 90,1; IV 82,5; V 16,11; 48,7; VI 10,5; 11,1; 77,1; VII 18,3; 58,1; 65,1; VIII 4,3; 24,3; 31,5; 63,3; 77,7; IX 2,13; 25,9; 46,3; 51,7; 70,5; 82,3; X 4,11; 11,7; 33,5; 48,15; 82,5; XI 21,7; 29,3; 54,3; 56,13; 58,5; 86,5; XII 29,3; 35,3; 78,1; XIII 114,1; XIV 175,1. Semel tantum (XII 96,7) quinque occurrunt monosyllaba quibus

usque ad caesuram semiquinariam contineatur versus (Cfr. O. Braum, de monosyllabis ante caesuras hexametri latini collocatis, Marburgi Cattorum 1906, p. 9 sqq.).

In secunda hexametri parte optimi poetae studiose curaverunt ne secundus aut tertius pes efficeretur vocabulo dactylico aut spondiaco aut quae hos in pedes exirent (Cfr. Froehde l. l., p. 534 sq.). Quam legem saepe in secundo pede Catullus, rarius Propertius, semel Tibullus et Ovidius laeserunt. Neque enim vituperandi sunt versus quorum secundum aut tertium pedem tenent praepositiones sequentibus pronominibus aut vocabulum *nescio* quod pronomine *quis* aut aliis eius formis excipitur. Multo severius ea lege tertius pes regitur, unde praeter Ennium, Lucretium, Horatium, nemo alius poeta, quod sciam, tertium pedem uno vocabulo explevit.

Has leges, quibus secunda hexametri pars tenetur, nusquam Martialis violavit, quam ob rem ante vocabula monosyllaba in tertia aut quarta arsi posita in eius hexametris exstare debent aut monosyllaba vel trochaica elisa vocali, aut pyrrichiaca vel elisa tribrachica (Cfr. Froehde l. l., p. 536 et W. Meyer, Sitzungsbb. der bayer. Akad. 1889, p. 229).

Iam vero, ut ad statuendum monosyllaborum usum accedamus, in arsi tertia 125 monosyllaba inveni, id est 3,78 %, quae septuagies sexies alterum monosyllabum antecedit (Sp. l. 20,1; I 33,1; 43,9; 70,9; 73,3; 81,1; 85,3; II 1,7; 5,1; 3; 5; 34,5;43,1; 53,9; 59,1; 79,1; 88,1; III 1,1; 9,1; 34,1; 63,13; 72,1; 77,1; 87,3; IV 31,3; 67,5; 71,3; 80,5; V 9,1; 19,15; 30,3; 61,1; 82,3; VI 6,1; 25,3; 40,3; 50,3; 61,9; 77,3; 87,1; VII 16,1; 18,7; 22,3; 35,3; VIII 3,9; 6,11; 31,1; 73,1; 74,1; IX 2,7; 4,3; 48,1; 50,3; 79,7; 83,3; 91,1; 102,3; X 11,3; 19,3; 21,1; 73,9; XI 5,3; 36,7; 44,3; 45,3; 92,1; XII 6,11; 11,5; 96,7; 9; XIII 11,1; XIV 62,1; 122,1; 151,1; 178,1; 194,1), quadragies octies verbum pyrrichiacum (Sp. l. 28,1; 29,7; I 20,1; 22,5; 38,1; 92,5; II 8,7; 18,1; 28,5; 71,1; III 66,5; 74,5; 75,7; 76,3; 81,5; IV 26,3; 34,1; 49,7; 56,3; 78,1; 83,1; V 22,1; VI 21,7; 29,7; 45,1; 93,9; VII 15,5; 51,13; 73,1; 96,1; VIII 27,1; 78,5; IX 25,3; 66,1; X 12,3; 68,5; 95,1; XI 26,5;

32,1; 57,5; XII 74,9; 86,1; XIII 39,1; XIV 32,1; 55,1; 83,1; 163,1; 210,1), semel tribrachicum elisa vocali (XI 70,11).

Contra in quarta arsi 326 monosyllaba, id est 9,86 % exstant, quorum ducenta duodequinquaginta alteris eiusdem generis vocabulis succedunt (Sp. l. 2,11; 3,1; 6,1; 6b,3; 8,1; 11,1; 28,3; I 5,1; 25,7; 30,1; 34,3; 36,1; 5; 37,1; 40,1; 46,1; 47,1; 48,5; 51,3; 55,1; 58,3; 60,3; 70,1; 76,11; 79,1; 103,5; 118,1; II 1,3; 7; 5,5; 8,5; 10,1; 14,3; 24,7; 28,1; 3; 36,1; 3; 5; 43,1; 47,3; 64,1; 9; 72,7; 79,1; 90,9; 93,1; III 5,7; 13,1; 16,5; 26,5; 33,1; 38,1; 11; 43,3; 60,1; 63,11; 13; 70,1; 76,3; 81,5; 95,3; IV 12,1; 15,3; 16,7; 20,1; 31,3; 7; 42,15; 45,5; 49,1; 56,7; 78,5; 88,5; V 13,9; 19,5; 7; 22,9; 25,1; 27,3; 31,7; 38,5; 59,1; VI 7,1; 3; 13,5; 18,3; 25,5; 27,1; 40,3; 47,5; 57,3; 58,1; 63,1; 65,5; 77,1; 9; 81,3; 85,7; 89,3; 93,1; 5; VII 6,1; 3; 9; 10,9; 11; 13; 12,9; 18,1; 24,1; 28,5; 9; 30,7; 32,7; 33,1; 38,3; 42,1; 43,1; 44,3; 46,1; 51,1; 54,1; 3; 62,5; 69,5; 73,5; 75,1; 80,1; 87,9; 88,5; 7; 92,1; VIII 1,3; 3,1; 3; 11,1; 7; 17,3; 32,5; 63,1; 67,9; 68,7; 75,5; IX 2,1; 3,5; 18,3; 24,3; 31,9; 39,1; 49,9; 59,21; 65,5; 13; 70,5; 82,3; 84,9; 93,3; 94,3; 97,7; 9; 99,7; 101,15; X 2,5; 10,11; 13,1; 5; 15,9; 18,5; 23,5; 31,5; 36,5; 37,11; 44,5; 7; 61,3; 63,1; 66,1; 5; 68,1; 94,5; 96,5; XI 8,11; 20,5; 22,3; 5; 23,7; 11; 15; 27,13; 29,3; 33,3; 34,1; 39,7; 45,5; 49,1; 53,1; 55,1; 56,11; 60,9; 65,1; 68,1; 79,3; 81,3; 5; 87,1; 94,3; 102,1; 3; 7; XII 2,5; 3,3; 5; 6,11; 11,5; 17,1; 9; 21,1; 23,1; 29,5; 9; 35,3; 44,7; 50,7; 52,11; 74,3; 98,7; XIII 1,7; 2,7; 34,1; 37,1; 79,1; 92,1; 120,1; 122,1; XIV 1,7; 2,3; 19,1; 22,1; 59,1; 121,1; 126,1; 136,1; 154,1; 171,1; 179,1; 197,1; 198,1; 201,1), septuaginta tria verbis pyrrichiacis (Sp. l. 29,11; I 2,5; 18,5; 23,1; 62,3; 68,1; 74,1; 85,7; II 8,7; 77,7; 81,1; III 5,1; 52,3; 62,3; 69,3; 70,3; 85,3; IV 7,5; 42,3; 56,3; 67,7; 76,1; 82,5; V 1,9; 15,1; 16,13; 46,1; 50,1; 63,3; 65,7; 82,3; VI 51,1; 59,1; 65,3; 76,3; 79,1; 85,1; VII 29,7; 73,1; 81,1; 90,1; 99,7; VIII 6,1; 9,3; 29,1; 36,3; 59,3; IX 36,7; 41,3; 61,1; 67,7; 70,9; X 21,3; 37,15; 19; 56,1; 58,7; XI 16,1; 29,5; 55,5; 57,3; 76,1; 3; 91,1; 96,1; 104,17; XII 29,15; 58,1; 66,1; XIII 2,9; 25,1; 65,1; 119,1; XIV 2,1; 7,1; 153,1; 208,1) unum trochaico elisa vocali (III 5,9).

Praeterea non omni ex parte perfecti habendi sunt ii versus quorum post secundum trochaeum verbum finiatur (Cfr. Zambaldi, Metrica greca e latina, Torino, 1881, p. 225). Versus eiusmodi sunt 515 id est 15,57 % (Sp. l. 16, I 39, II 32, III 30, IV 28, V 29, VI 29, VII 45, VIII 38, IX 62, X 43, XI 48, XII 30, XIII 18, XIV 28). At valde displicent versus ii qui aliam praebeant incisionem post tertium aut post quartum trochaeum. Talis licentiae Martialis exhibet quadraginta sex exempla. Inciduntur enim simul post secundum et post tertium trochaeum versus hi: II 10,3; III 26,3; IV 22,1; VI 29,1; 80,5; VII 25,3; 33,3; 42,3; XI 60,5; 69,7; XII 52,13; 66,9; XIV 117,1; 141,1 post secundum et post quartum hi: Sp. l. 25,1; I 12,11; 100,1; II 66,7; III 38,3; 59,1; IV 1,1; 13,9; V 81,1; VI 11,5; VII 27,1; 58,3; 64,5; 69,1; VIII 57,3; IX 14,1; 29,11; 54,3; X 6,3; 21,3; 58,11; 71,1; 5; XI 26,1; 56,7; 58,1; XII 17,7; 60,3; 62,11; 15; 96,1; XIV 60,1.

Tertia hexametri pars, quae pede quarto continetur, vocabula dactylica aut spondiaca aut hos in pedes exeuntia sine ulla offensione recipit. Eiusmodi versus apud Martialem 880 id est 26,60 % sunt, quorum 577 = 17,44 % quartum pedem spondiacum (Sp. l. 33, I 32, II 28, III 39, IV 45, V 31, VI 25, VII 45, VIII 50, IX 57, X 44, XI 52, XII 25, XIII 30, XIV 51), 303 = 9, 16 % dactylicum exhibent (Sp. l. 14, I 17, II 21, III 18, IV, 20, V 11, VI 18, VII 27, VIII 20, IX 31, X 24, XI 29, XII 20, XIII 16, XIV 17).

In versibus 239 (Sp. l. 5, I 13, II 13, III 22, IV 14, V 13, VI 12, VII 22, VIII 16, IX 24, X 16, XI 28, XII, 12, XIII 11, XIV 18) = 7, 24 %, quartus pes vocabulo spondiaco aut duobus monosyllabis expletur. In versibus huiuscemodi Vergilius ante quartum spondeum saepius collocavit monosyllaba vel bisyllaba vocali elisa, rarius pyrrichiaca, contra Ovidius pyrrichiacis omnino se abstinuit (Cfr. A. G. Harkness, The Word-Accent in Latin Hexameter, Classical Philology III p. 50 sqq., 1908). Martialis autem centies nonagies septies monosyllaba posuit, bis (II 40,5 et IX 92,7) bisyllaba vocali elisa, octies decies pyrrichiaca (Sp. l. 29,11; I 23,1; 74,1;

II 77,7; 78,1; III 69,3; 92,1; IV 5,9; 56,3; 76,1; V 17,3; 82,3; VI 51,1; X 77,1; XI 16,1; 57,3; 58,7; XIII 2,9).

Sed vitiosi habendi sunt versus, in quibus post quartum trochaeum finis verbi invenitur, quam licentiam haud raro vel optimi poetae sibi sumpserunt (Cfr. Hermann, Elementa doctrinae metricae, Lipsiae 1816, p. 338, et Zambaldi l. l. p. 225). Atque Martialis exempla sunt 233=7,04 % (Sp. l. 6, I 15, II 11, III 12, IV 10, V 6, VI 15, VII 20, VIII 14, IX 36, X 22, XI 27, XII 21, XIII 12, XIV 6) id est paulo plura quam Ovidii in Amoribus (5,60 %; cfr. J. J. Hartmann, De Ovidio poeta commentatio, Mnemosyne XXXII, 1904, p. 384). At pessime haec incisio adhibetur in iis versibus quorum post tertium trochaeum finiatur verbum (cfr. Gleditsch, Metrik der Griechen und Römer, München 1901, p. 285), quod quater tantum inveni: IV 3,7; VII 99,3; IX 7,3; XI 42,3.

Neque magis probandi sunt versus ii qui simul post quartum et quintum trochaeum incidantur nisi adsit caesura semiseptenaria (Cfr. Cavallin, De caesuris quarti et quinti trochaeorum hexametri apud latinos poetas coniunctis, Norrcopiae, 1896, p. 52). Martialis exempla sunt 107, id est 3,23 %: Sp. l. 4, 3; 14, 3; 17, 3; I 14,1; 20,3; 31,7; 57,3; 62,5; 71,3; 76,9; 100,1; II 22,1; 30,3; 88,1; III 4,3; 19,5; 41,3; 68,5; IV 13,9; 15,5; 24,1; 31,1; 53,5; 66,17; 78,3; V 10,9; 53,1; VI 11,3; 5; 15,1; 25,3; 34,5; 35,5; 43,7; 83,1; 84,1; VII 2,7; 14,3; 18,7; 29,3; 35,5; 68,3; 71,1; 82,3; 84,1; 87,3; 99,3; VIII 26,5; 32,1; 33,9; 55,19; IX 3,11; 14,1; 26,3; 29,1; 7; 11; 38,3; 48,7; 53,3; 60,5; 66,1; 67,5; 71,9; 73,9; 91,1; 103,5; 7; X 6,3; 51,7; 58,11; 81,3; 82,7; 95,1; 96,1; 101,1; XI 2,1; 8, 9; 30,1; 55,7; 56,7; 70,3; 5; 83,1; 90,7; 94,1; 104,15; XII 2,1; 11,7; 17,7; 38,1; 44,5; 46,1; 48,17; 60,3; 62,15; 64,1; 72,1; 5; 94,3; 96,1; 3; XIII 14,1; 84,1; 107, 1; 115,1; XIV 1,11; quorum quinque tantum IV 13,9; 66,17; IX 53,3; X 96,1; XI 94,1 propter semiseptenariam excusari possunt.

Sed omnium maxime vituperandi sunt versus tres caesuras trochaicas simul praebentes, ut vv. VII 25,3, 42,3; XI 60,5; XII 66,9; XIV 117,1; 141,1, qui simul post secundum, tertium quintumque trochaeum inciduntur, aut vv. I 100, 1; IV 13,9; VI 11,5; IX 14,1;

29,11; X 6, 3; 58,11; XI 56,7; XII 17,7; 60,3; 62,15; 96,1, qui secundam et quartam et quintam trochaicam exhibent.

Transeamus nunc ad quartam hexametri partem quae quintum et sextum pedem complectitur.

Haud raro Martialis hanc sibi sumpsit licentiam ut spondeum in quinto pede poneret. Versus enim spondiacos habet quindecim, id est 0,45 % (Sp. l. I 5; II 29,5; 38,1; 61,3; IV 79,1; 88,7; V 64,5; VI 61,3; VII 30,5; 53,5; VIII 55,23; IX 59,9; X 4,9; 12,1; XI 95,1), qua in re pro rata parte solum Catullus, Juvenalis, Ausonius eum superaverunt (Cfr. A. Viertel, De versibus poetarum latinorum spondiacis, Jahrbb. f. kl. Phil. und Päd. LXXXV, 1862, p. 801-11 et W. Meyer, Sitz. Berichte d. k. bayer. Akad. 1884 p. 1031 sqq.).

Atque, ut de vocabulis ipsis in fine spondiacorum positis loquamur, Martialis, ut plerique poetae, sibi talium versuum usum plerumque concessit in nominibus propriis (duodecies inter quindecim exempla), at nomina propria latina graecis praetulit: contra Catullus maluit spondiacos nominibus propriis graecis claudere eumque Cicero, Vergilius, Horatius, Propertius, Ovidius, Lucanus, Statius, Claudianus secuti sunt.

Praeterea ex conspectu vocabulorum, quibus spondiacos conclusit, apparet Martialem interdum idem vocabulum in fine posuisse, ut IV 88, 7 et VII 53,5 *Picenarum*, atque Sp. l. 1,5 et V 64,5 *Mausolea*, quam consuetudinem Viertel in ceteris poetis animadvertit.

Spondiacos qui etiam in quarto pede spondeum praeberent omnino Martialis non admisit, atque etiam ex quindecim spondiacis, qui in eius carminibus extant, quinque (II 29,5; 61,3; IV 79,1; V 64,5; IX 59,9) duos pedes dactylicos habent, octo (Sp. l. 1,5; II 38,1; VI 61,3; VII 30,5; 53,5; VIII 55,23; X 12,1; XI 95,1) tres. Ceterum, si Ennium et Catullum excipias, rarissime poetae omni tempore hanc legem violaverunt ut quartae sedi hexametri spondiaci dactylus adderetur.

In fine spondiacorum Martialis, ut Catullus, Propertius, Ovidius, maluit collocare vocabulum quod quattuor syllabis constaret (Cfr. Hermann l. l. p. 348), semel tantum (X 12,1) trisyllabum adhi-

buit. Denique, quod ad vocabula attinet quae spondeum quinti pedis praecedunt, Martialis ante tetrasyllaba sexies (II 29,5; 38,1; IV 79,1; 88,7; VI 61,3; IX 59,9) pyrrichium, sexies (V 64,5; VII 30,5; 53,5; VIII 55,23; X 4,9; XI 95,1) dactylum, bis (Sp. l. 1, 5 et II 61,3) ionicum a maiore statuit, sed ante illud trisyllabum verbum posuit choriambo una mora longius. Neque vero his in rebus ab exemplo optimorum poetarum discessit.

Nunc de clausulis hexametri dicendum est (Cfr. praesertim M. Manitius, Ueber Hexameterausgänge in der lateinischer Poesie, Rheinisches Museum XLVI, p. 622-26, 1891; M. Crain, Andeutungen zur Beurtheilung des lateinischen Hexameters, Philologus X p. 250-62, 1855; E. Plew, Ueber den in einem viersilbigen Worte bestehenden Versschluss lateinischer Hexameter, Jahbb. f. klass. Phil. und Päd. XCIII, p. 631-42, 1866, E. de Jonge, La fin de l'hexamètre latin, Musée Belge p. 266-77, 1903; H. Edmiston, The question of the coincidence of word-accent und verse-ictus in the latin Hexameter, Classical Review XVII p. 458-60, 1903), quarum summas hac tabula ostendi. Sed nonnulla antea mihi explicanda videntur. Exemi enim ex monosyllabis verba *es* et *est*, quae per aphaeresin cum vocabulo superiore in vocalem aut in *m* exeunte coniunguntur. Itaque, ut exemplis utar, clausulam *verum est* pro bisyllaba, clausulam *petita est* pro trisyllaba accepi. Praeterea praepositiones monosyllabas una cum verbis ab iis pendentibus coniunxi, ut clausulam *ad te* pro bisyllaba, clausulam *in urbem* pro trisyllaba habuerim.

A=monosyllaba, B=bisyllaba, C = trisyllaba, D = tetrasyllaba, E = pentasyllaba.

Clausulae	Sp. l.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	VIII	XIV	Summae	In singulis centum
A	1	—	3	1	4	5	2	2	2	8	5	5	7	—	3	48	1.45
B	47	113	103	97	97	74	78	117	113	156	115	144	84	74	111	1523	46.04
C	56	135	77	106	102	99	113	139	136	184	145	145	97	61	104	1699	51.36
D	1	—	3	—	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	18	0.54
E	3	—	1	—	4	1	4	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	20	0.61
Summae	108	248	187	204	209	180	198	261	252	350	270	297	189	135	220	3308	100,00

Praebent formam A hi versus: Sp. l. 27,11; II 32,1; 53,1; 84,3; III 32,3; IV 45,7; 47,1; 60,5; 87,3; V 3,5; 13,3; 33,1; 47,1; 83,1; VI 7,3; 40,3; VII 28,9: 44,1; VIII 50,11; 67.1; IX 8,1; 14,3; 20,3; 35,11; 41,5; 56,11; 67,7; 93,5; X 4,5; 10,9; 23,7; 31,5; 80,3; XI 21,9; 52,1; 76,3; 83,1; 84,17; XII 17,9; 28,1; 48,5; 9; 78,1; 82,1; 88,1; XIV 15,1; 62,1; 75,1; formam D: Sp. l. 1,5; II 29,5; 38,1; 61,3; IV 79,1; 88,7; V 64,5; VI 61,3; VII 30,5; 53,5; VIII 55,23; IX 59,9; X 4,9; 46,1; 68,1; XI 95,1; XII 50,1; XIV 215,1, formam E: Sp. l. 1,7; 2,5; 28,9; II 40,1; IV 51,1; 66,1; 80,3; 88,3; V 81,1; VI 54,1; 68,9; 77,3; 94,1; VII 59,1; IX 68,7; X 11,1; 60,1; XI 84,5; 90,5; XIV 128,1.

Non omnes hae clausulae legitimae agnoscendae sunt. Ac primum quidem maximam offensionem praebet forma E, sed Martialis aliquid excusationis eo habet quod ter decies nominibus propriis usus est atque semel vocem *frugiferai* (XI 90,5) posuit ut amatores priscorum poetarum derideret. Deinde formae D, cum vox monosyllaba antecedat, hae clausulae displicent: X 46, 1 *dic aliquando*, X 68,1 *aut Mitylene*, XIV 215,1 *et citharoedis*, sed alterum horum exemplorum propter nomen proprium quodam modo excusari potest. Reliqua huius formae exempla in versibus spondiacis exstant, praeter v. XII 50,1, ubi hanc clausulam habes *aerios pityonas*, quae minus probanda est. Secuntur formae B et C, in quibus optimos poetas elegiacos secutus est, apud quos plures pro rata parte hexametrorum clausulas trisyllabas quam bisyllabas P. Rasi invenit. Denique formae A molesta sunt haec exempla: *apud me* (IX 35,11 et XI 52,1), *apud te* (XI 83,1 et XII 17,9), *habet cor* (XI 84,17), sed priora duo minus exprobanda sunt.

Denique, ut de syllaba finali loquamur, vituperandi sunt hexametri qui in vocalem brevem consonanti non terminatam exeunte finiuntur, quam licentiam Martialis sibi permisit in vv. 257 = 7,77 % (Sp. l. 4, I 17, II 19, III 29, IV 16, V 25, VI 26, VII 17, VIII 18, IX 23, X 16, XI 21, XII 8, XIII 5, XIV 13). Vocales ancipites, ut par erat, omnino neglexi.

Hoc ad extremum de Martialis hexametris dico, gravissime septem illos versus (III 76,3; V 82,3; VI 40,3; 61,9; X 73,9; XI

32,1; XII 6,11) exprobandos esse, quorum post unumquemque pedem finis verbi inveniatur. Eiusmodi licentiam sexies inter tot milia hexametrorum Ovidius sibi concessit (Cfr. E. B. Lease, Classical Review, XI p. 149, 1897).

VI. Transeamus nunc ad pentametrum, cuius in priore parte haec fere observanda sunt. Primum pedem uno vocabulo dactylico effici nihil vetat, atque Martialis exempla sunt 568 id est 17,16 % (Sp. l. 14, I 39, II 29, III 32, IV 41, V 26, VI 35, VII 47, VIII 55, IX 62, X 56, XI 44, XII 24, XIII 24, XIV 40), sed optimi poetae caverunt ne primus pes contineretur vocabulo spondiaco, quod inveni in Martiale centies quadragies quater id est 4,35 %: Sp. l. I, 8; 5,4; 10,2; 15,2; 21b,2; 22,10; 27,4; 28,10; I 4,6; 12,4; 20,2; 30,2; 39,2; 55,2; 59,2; 92,2; 108,8; II 7,4; 14,10; 26,4; 31,2; 32,4; 45,2; 49,2; 82,2; 88,2; 93,4; III 6,4; 24,2; 38,6; 46,12; 50,4; 51,4; 54,2; 70,4; 74,2; 91,6; 94,2; IV 7,2; 20,2; 34,2; 42,2; 60,4; 66,18; 71,4; 85,2; V 10,10; 38,4; 45,2; 74,4; VI 18,4; 27,4; 10; 47,6; 54,4; 59,2; 69,2; 83,2; 85,12; 88,4; VII 8,8; 10,8; 14; 22,4; 43,2; 44,10; 47,2; 59,2; 62,6; 65,4; 69,2; 8; 88,2; 92,2; 4; 6; 8; 93,6; VIII 7,2; 17,4; 58,2; IX 2,12; 20,4; 21,2; 22,2; 37,2; 41,4; 10; 43,4; 64,8; 65,2; 67,2; 81,4; 84,2; 88,2; 89,2; 102,2; X 17,2; 18,2; 19,4; 48,6; 53,2; 68,10; 71,4; 73,4; XI 5,8; 7,4; 29,4; 33,4; 39,14; 41,4; 58,10; 82, 4; 104,16; 105,2; 108,4; XII 17,4; 25,2; 4; 28,2; 40,2; 86,2; XIII 2,2; 69,2; 75,2; 92,2; 103,2; 114,2; 122,2; 127,2; XIV 11,2; 15,2; 71,2; 112,2; 121,2; 122,2; 153,2; 158,2; 179,2; 191,2; 195,2; 205,2; 208,2; 210,2.

Altera regula est ne secundus pes expleatur vocabulo dactylico aut spondiaco aut quae hos in pedes exeant (Cfr. Rasi, De eleg. lat. compos. et forma p. 29 sq.), quam legem Martialis semper servavit. Itaque ante vocabula monosyllaba in tertia arsi posita exstare debent aut monosyllaba aut pyrrichiaca. Eiusmodi monosyllaba sunt 184 id est 5,56 %, quorum 121 (Sp. l. 18,6; 21,8; I 6,6; 39,8; 58,6; 68,2; 4; 87,8; 90,10; 108,6; 10; II 3,2; 7,8; 8,8; 28,6; 29,10; 34,6; 36,6; 46,10; 53,2; 90,8; 93,2; III 5,8; 27,4; 32,2; 41,4; 60,10; 63,2; 69,6; 90,2; 95,10; IV 1,10; 18,8; 33,4;

71,6; 73,8; 80,2; 6; 88,6; V 23,6; 25,6; 45,2; 46,4; 52,6; 53,4; 62,8; 67,6; VI 9,2; 21,10; 23,2; 33,2; 61,6; 77,2; 87,2; 94,2; VII 10,16; 18,12; 23,4; 64,8; 69,10; 77,2; 78,4; VIII 11,8; 22,2; 51,2; 80,8; IX 2,2; 3,2; 6,4; 10,2; 29,6; 34,8; 49,10; 56,10; 82,6; 92,6; 12; 94,6; X 19,2; 25,6; 41,8; 58,6; 14; 59,4; 84,2; XI 2,6; 17,2; 23,16; 27,6; 14; 39,8; 16; 57,2; 6; 58,4; 8; 71,6; 73,4; 90,8; 94,4; 101,2; 108,2; XII 5,2; 21,4; 25,2; 27,2; 94,12; 96,6; 10; XIII 2,8; 3,8; 45,2; 59,2; 71,2; 87,2; 120,2; XIV 1,8; 34,2; 73,2; 83,2; 147,2) alteris monosyllabis; 63 (I 29,4; 34,10; 80,2; 108.4; 114,2: 118,2; II 47,4; 50,2; 51,6; 67,4; 69,8; 80,2; 81,2; III 1,4; 95,14; IV 16,4; 78,10; 83,2; V 31,8; 36,2; 50,4; 6; 65,16; 75,2; VI 10,4; 12; 43,6; VII 51,6; 14; 81,2; 90,4; VIII 18,4; 30,10; 50,2; IX 38,10; 84,8; 100,6; 101,24; X 1,4; 12,4; 14,10; 70,2; 71,8; 79,2; 96,12; XI 55,2; 58,2; 95,2; XII 4,2; 40,4; 6; 44,4; 50,8; 96,4; XIII 2,6; 84,2; 85,2; 99,2; 108,2; XIV 13,2; 101,2; 122,2; 198,2) pyrrichiacis succedunt.

Jam de pentametri clausulis loquendum est. Poetae graeci pentametrum verbo sive bisyllabo sive polisyllabo sine ullo delectu clauserunt, quamvis frequentiores sint (fere 75 %) pentametri bisyllabis conclusi; contra apud poetas latinos clausula bisyllaba una ex omnibus legitima est habenda (Cfr. F. C. Hultgren, Jahrbb. f. kl. Phil. und Pädag. CVII p. 753, 1873, Plessis l. l. 115 sqq., Zambaldi l. l. p. 250, Rasi, Bollettino di Filol. classica I p. 89 sq. et VI p. 62 sqq.). Neque tamen desunt pentametri verbis polisyllabis finiti, quin etiam Catullus huiusmodi clausulam praetulit (Cfr. Baumann, De arte metrica Catulli, Landisbergae p. 16, 1881), sed clausula bisyllaba longe frequentissima est apud Tibullum, Lygdamum, Claudianum, Rutilium Namatianum. Quid dicam de Ovidio qui in Amoribus, in Remediis, in Medicam. faciei ne unum quidem praebet versum qui non sit clausula bisyllaba praeditus, et in reliquis elegorum libris clausulam bisyllabam nusquam fere intermisit? Atque Propertius, qui in primo libro saepe verba polisyllaba in fine pentametri posuerat, in quarto libro, quantum ad clausulas attinet, ad exemplum Ovidii se applicavit. Denique clau-

sulae monosyllabae cum apud poetas graecos tum apud latinos rarissimae sunt.

Martialis usum haec tabula ostendit. De verbis *es* et *est* et de praepositionibus monosyllabis vide quae ad clausulas hexametri monui.

A = monosyllaba, B = bisyllaba, C = trisyllaba, D=tetrasyllaba, E = pentasyllaba, F = hexasyllaba.

Formae	Sp.l.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	Summae	In singulis centum
A	—	2	1	3	1	2	—	7	2	3	2	1	3	—	—	27	0.82
B	90	220	156	164	182	146	168	240	238	315	246	260	163	130	204	2922	88.36
C	3	15	12	15	7	7	13	5	2	5	5	22	8	—	1	120	3.63
D	13	5	15	19	15	21	14	7	9	16	10	9	13	5	12	183	5.53
E	2	5	3	3	4	3	3	2	1	11	7	4	2	—	2	52	1.57
F	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	0.09
Summae	108	248	187	204	209	180	198	261	252	350	270	296	189	135	220	3307	100.00

Clausulae monosyllabae his in versibus exstant: I 29,4 ; 32,2 ; II 58,2; III 70,2; 81,6; 95,4; IV 7,6; V 61,2; 62,8; VII 10,12 ; 14; 41,2; 51,6; 75,2; 81,2; 90,4; VIII 17,2; 29,2; IX 13,4; 47,8; 70,6; X 17,8; 56,8; XI 2,8; XII 46,2; 54,2; 68,6.

Clausulae eiusmodi semper reprehendendae sunt , sed maxime displicent cum non praecedit alterum monosyllabum , ut I 29,4 ; 32,2; II 58,2; III 95,4; V 62,8; VII 41,2; 51,6; 75,2; 81,2; 90,4; VIII 29,2; X 17,8; XI 2,8; XII 46,2; 54,2 (Cfr. Zambaldi l. l. p. 250).

Ex clausulis polisyllabis maximam praebent offensionem trisyllabae, quae his locis exstant: Sp. l. 2,12; 25b,4; 26,8 ; I 15,12; 21,6; 33,2; 34,10; 46,4; 47,2; 57,4; 62,6; 68,2; 70,18; 79,4; 92,12; 95,2; 97,4; 98,2; II 16,2; 18,8; 24,6 ; 26,4 ; 28,2 ; 32,6 ; 38,2 ; 46,10; 47,4; 69,6; 88,2; 91,8; III 18,2; 30,4; 32,2; 34,2 ; 37,2 ; 41,4; 46,12; 49,2; 51,4; 63,10; 71,2; 72,8; 83,2; 88,2; 94,2; IV

5,6; 8; 27,6; 40,8; 69,4; 80,4; 83,2; V 7,6; 9,4; 10,12; 29,4; 46,2; 52,2; 53,4; VI 21,2; 23,2; 33,4; 40,4; 51,4 ; 67,2 ; 71,6 ; 75,2 ; 79,2; 83,8; 87,2; 89,8; 91,2; VII 5,6 ; 37,8 ; 73,6 ; 77,2 ; 78,4 ; VIII 27,2; 36,12; IX 51,8; 68,12; 80,2; 92,6; 94,4; X 25,6; 33,8; 10; 64,6; 81,4; XI 20,4; 6; 33,4; 36,8; 45,8; 47,2; 4; 6; 8; 48,4; 55,4; 67,2; 73,6; 85,2; 90,8; 92,2; 93,4; 99,2; 4; 8; 102,2; 104,2; XII 14,12; 23,2; 38,6; 40,4; 6; 42,6; 50,8; 86,2; XIV 215,2.

Reliquae clausulae polisyllabae aliquid excusationis habent praesertim si de nominibus propriis aut graecis agatur, quod octogies ter in tetrasyllabis inveni: Sp. l. 3,10; 7,4; 9,2; 21,4; 22,8; 27,8; 10; 28,12; I 87,4 ; 101,2 ; II 7,4 ; 14,6; 46,4; 72,8 ; III 11,4; 68,6; 76,4; 77,10; 85,4; 95,10; IV 19,4; 31,8 ; 10 ; 45,2 ; 51,2; 60,6 ; V 10,8 ; 22,2 ; 27,4 ; 53,2 ; 61,10 ; 12 ; 65 , 12 ; VI 9,2; 27,2; 53,2; 4; 59,2; 8; 77,10; 89,2; VII 57,2; 87,2; VIII 34,2; 46,2; 74,2; IX 13,2; 25,10; 32,6; 37, 4; 94,2; 6; X 4,4; 12; 11,4; 21,6; 68,6; XI 2,2; 37,2; 52,18; 84,2 ; 18 ; XII 19,2 ; 28,8; 10; 12; 14; 16; 18; 20; 22; 74,2; XIII 3,8; 21,2 ; 43,2 ; XIV 57,2; 58,2; 120,2; 126,2; 140,2; 195,2; 203,2; 214,2; in clausulis pentasyllabis vicies quinquies: Sp. l. 21,8; 21b,2; II 47,2; IV 29,8; 42,16; 45,4; V 21,2; VI 7,2; 85,6; VII 40,6; VIII 41,4; IX 59,20; 95,2; 95b,2; 4; X 23,2; 37,4; 20; 79,2; 4; 6; 10; XI 21,10; 94,8; XIV 191,2; in clausulis hexasyllabis bis I 45,6 et XIV 201,2.

Posterius pentametri hemistichii clausulam bisyllabam habentis has formas praebere potest:

A	pectore pavit avem
B	stagna Neronis erant
C	contemerare manus
D	nec pudet esse ducem
E	nunc habuisse tuas
F	servit et ipsa Venus
G	non fit, Avite, liber
H	carmina da quod amem
I	haec tua vox « Quid agis ? »
L	cum sit et apta coco
M	tam fatue nec ego.

Hic quoque valeant quae de verbis *es* et *est* deque praepositionibus monosyllabis dixi ad clausulas hexametri.

Uniuscuiusque formae numeri hac tabula continentur.

Formae	Sp.l.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	Summae	In singulis centum
A	34	84	56	57	62	55	55	86	92	121	82	81	44	61	80	1050	35.93
B	21	36	31	29	35	26	36	55	64	66	55	59	34	19	52	616	21.09
C	8	39	10	17	21	19	22	27	22	34	29	41	22	7	14	333	11.34
D	7	26	33	35	31	28	30	47	40	65	50	50	34	34	44	553	18.93
E	17	24	18	20	24	14	18	17	14	19	23	26	23	5	11	273	9.34
F	2	6	4	5	7	3	5	5	3	8	4	1	6	3	2	64	2.19
G	1	4	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	17	0.58
H	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	11	0.38
I	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.03
L	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	0.07
M	—	—	—	—	1	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.07
Summae	90	220	156	164	182	146	168	240	238	315	246	260	163	130	204	2922	100.00

Nunc autem si formas Martialis cum ceteris poetis comparamus (Cfr. Plessis l. l. p. 127) haec fere monenda mihi videntur. Forma A haud multo plus minusve dimidiam partem totius summae obtinet apud Tibullum, Lygdamum, Propertium (l. IV), Rutilium Namatianum, sed etiam apud ceteros poetas frequentior est quam apud Martialem. Idem de forma B dicendum est, in qua soli Tibullo (19 %) anteit Martialis: ea forma omnium frequentissima est apud Catullum (44 %), Propertium (l. I), Ovidium (Amores). In forma C Martialis numeros Lygdami, Propertii, Ovidii (Amor.) superavit, a Catullo, a Tibullo, ab Ovidio (Trist.), a Rutilio aliquantulo supe-

ratus est. Ea forma rarissima est apud Propertium (fere 2 %). Forma D in Tristibus Ovidii eadem frequentia invenitur qua apud Martialem, sed apud reliquos poetas rarior est, praesertim apud Catullum (2 %). In forma E numeros Martialis fere aequarunt Rutilius (8 %) et Tibullus (7 %), reliqui ea parcius usi sunt, imprimis Ovidius in Amor. (1 %). Denique reliquae formae etiam apud ceteros poetas raro inveniuntur.

Veniamus nunc ad finalem pentametri, de qua haec pauca dicenda sunt. Optimi poetae semper caverunt ne pentametrum vocali brevi aperta clauderent (Cfr. Zambaldi l. l. p. 249, Christ, Metrik der Griechen und Römer, Leipzig 1879 p. 208, Rasi, Bollettino di fil. class. I p. 88 sq.), quam legem in vv. 64 = 1,93 % Martialis laesit, id est paulo frequentius quam Ovidius in Amoribus, sed rarius quam Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius (Cfr. Rasi, De eleg. lat. comp. et forma p. 91 sq. et 143 sq, et Boll. di Fil. class. I p. 87 sq. 1894): at Rutilius Namatianus tales facetias omnino vitavit (Cfr. Rasi, Riv. di Fil. class. XXV p. 185, 1897). Hanc licentiam Martialis tricies octies (I 4,8; 78,6; 91,2; 103,6; II 16,6; 22,4 ; 34,2; 56,4; 71,6; III 19,6; 38,12; 86,4; IV 72,4; 78,10; V 31,4; 76,4; VI 10,10; 11,6; 44,2; 85,8; VII 19,6; 25,2; 33,2; VIII 28,6; 37,4; 46,4; 50,2; IX 82,6; 100,2 ; X 46,2 ; XI 39; 10; 56,6; 60,10 ; XII 12,2; 94,6; XIV 45,2; 78,2; 118,2) in clausulis bisyllabis sibi sumpsit , quod facile ferendum est , sed septies (II 32,6; III 37,2; 49,2; VI 67,2; VII 77,2 ; VIII 27,2 ; XII 40,6) in trisyllabis, septies decies (II 64,4; III 21,2; 70,4; 75,2; 79,2; IV 19,4; 20,4; V 33,2; VI 36,2; VII 87,2; VIII 60,2; IX 66,4; X 75,6; XI 37,2; XII 72,6; 76,2; XIV 126,2) in tetrasyllabis, bis (IV 29,8 et XII 78,2) in pentasyllabis, qua in re Catullum, Tibullum, Propertium secutus est. Ovidius enim bisyllaba tantum vocali brevi aperta conclusit (in Amor.), Tibullus autem trisyllaba quoque et pentasyllaba, at numquam tetrasyllaba, quae omnium molestissima sunt. In finalibus pentametri computandis vocales ancipites omnino neglexi.

VII. Tria elisionum genera sunt, quorum unum elisiones complectitur, quae proprio nomine appellantur, alterum apocopas sive

encliticarum quae sunt *que, ve, ne* abscisiones, tertium aphaereses verborum *es* et *est*. (Cfr. Plessis l. l. p. 15 sqq.). Quae cum sint constituta, transeamus ad hexametri elisiones, quae sunt 303 (114 elis. pr. n. d., 33 apoc., 156 aphaer.) id est 9,17 $^0/_0$, quem numerum in hexametro elegiaco Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Ovidius, Lygdamus, Rutilius, in heroico Ennius, Lucretius, Catullus, Cicero, Vergilius, Horatius, Ovidius, Manilius, Persius, Lucanus, Valerius Flaccus, Silius Italicus, Statius, Juvenalis superaverunt; contra Claudianus rarius quam Martialis elisionibus usus est (Plessis l. l. p. 78 sqq.).

Ac primum quidem, ut de elisionibus proprio nomine dictis loquamur, vocalis brevis sequente brevi his locis elisa est: in prima thesi II 31,1; 64,9; IV 11,9; 27,5; 71,5; VI 21,5; VII 58,7; VIII 67,5 (bis); IX 5; 48,9; 61,15; 94,5; 102,3; X 53,1; XI 82,3; XII 6,7; 70,3; XIII 2,5; in secunda thesi Sp. l. 10,5; I 92,11; III 16,3; VII 59,1; XI 58,7; in tertia thesi VII 51,11; VIII 32,3; in quinta thesi IV 5,5; IX 20,1; sequente longa (sive natura sive per positionem syllabae) his locis: in prima thesi Sp. l. 15,3; II 46,5; IV 42,11; VII 58,3; IX 34,3; 100,3; in secunda arsi II 69,3; XI 5,13; 20,5; 7; 54,1; XII 60,11; 82,1; XIV 3,1; in secunda thesi XII 66,7; XIII 48,1; in tertia arsi XI 70,11; in quarta arsi I 57,3; 103,11; II 34,3; IV 8,1; V 74,1; IX 92,7; XI 107,1; in quarta thesi I 111,1; V 74,1; VIII 71,3; XII 17,5; 96,11; XIV 112,1; in sexta arsi II 56,1.

Contra vocalem longam sequente brevi his locis elisit: in prima thesi V 79,5; VI 44,5; sequente longa: in prima thesi V 16,13; in secunda arsi X 16,1; in quarta arsi VIII 71,5; in quarta thesi Sp. l. 19,3; I 90,9; VIII 31,5; in quinta arsi XI 32,5.

Deinde vocabula in *m* exeuntia sequente brevi his locis elisa sunt: in prima thesi II 24,7; 46,9; III 32,3; VIII 18,9; IX 14,3; 83,3; X 13,7; XI 20,5; XII 68,3; in quarta thesi IV 82,3; sequente longa: in secunda arsi II 60,1; III 46,5; V 1,9; 10,5; VI 67,1; 94,3; VIII 71,7; IX 63,1; XI 43,1; XII 28,21; 66,7; XIII 48,1; 76,1; 126,1; in quarta thesi II 24,3; 32,1; III 10,5; VI 33,3; VII 66,1; XI 2,7; 20,9; XIV 119,1; in quinta arsi III 13,3; 87,1; XI 62,1.

Denique vocabula in syllabam ancipitem exeuntia ante vocales breves his locis elisit: in prima thesi IV 31,9; VIII 55,23; X 6,3; 7; XI 83,1; XII 9,3; 27,1; XIV 21,1; in tertia thesi VIII 37,3; ante longas: in secunda arsi I 9,1; in sexta arsi XII 25,1.

In elisionibus quoque consuetudinem optimorum poetarum Martialis secutus est. Neque enim monosyllabum in versus principio positum umquam elisit, aut in secunda thesi, aut in tertia aut in quinta, nec in tertia arsi longarum vocalium elisiones recepit. Tolerabiliores sunt elisiones vocalium brevium in tertia arsi et in quinta thesi, quas ter tantum sibi permisit. In sexta arsi elisiones magnam habent offensionem, sed Martialis bis solum hac in sede elisit: II 56,1 *male audit*, et XII 25,1 *habeo inquis:* at in sexta arsi optimi poetae solum voces has: *neque*, *que*, *ibi*, *ubi*, *sine*, *male*, *nisi*, elidere passi sunt, quam ob rem illarum elisionum prior excusanda est, sed posterior durior videtur. In sexta thesi nunquam Martialis elisit, optimorum poetarum exemplum secutus (Cfr. L. Mueller, Ueber die Elision am Ende des lateinischen Hexameters, Jahrbb, f. d. klass. Phil. und Päd. LXXV, 1857, p. 481-87 et G. Eskuche, Die Elisionen in den 2 letzten Füssen des lateinischen Hexameters von Ennius bis Walahfridus Strabo, Rhein. Museum XLV, 1890, p. 236-64 et 385-418).

Sed multum interest non solum qua in sede elisiones fiant, verum etiam quae vocabulorum genera elidantur (Cfr. L. Mueller, De re metrica, Petropoli, 1894, p. 339 sqq.). Omnium durissimae elisiones sunt vocabulorum iambicorum aut creticorum, quarum ne unum quidem exemplum apud Martialem inveni. At spondiacis in longa acuta elidendis non omnino is se abstinuit: cfr. V 16,13 et XI 32,5. Contra in elisione dactylorum semel peccavit: XI 20,5, sed hunc versum Martialis Augusto tribuit et in initio versus hanc elisionem sibi permisit (Cfr. J. Draheim, De arte Ovidii, Hermes p. 253 sqq. 1879). Neque vero pyrrichiaca in *a* vel *o* umquam elisit, praeter illa antiquitus correpta et usitatissima *ego* et *homo*. At trochaica sive simplici vocali sive adiecta *m* haud raro in longa acuta elidere sustinuit, quod non omni offensione caret, sed tamen non prorsus improbandum est. Praeterea in brevi semel elisit

monosyllaba longa (VI 44,5), sed excusandus est quod de voce indeclinabili agitur. Denique numquam diphthongo exeuntia in correpta elisit, semel in producta (X 16,1).

Deinde apocoparum usus est hic. Enclitica *que* his locis elisa est: in prima thesi IV 25,3; in tertia thesi II 14,13; XI 104,7; XII 48,9; XIV 1,7; in quarta arsi II 40,5; IV 42,5; VII 18,9; X 39,3; in quarta thesi Sp.l. 4,1; II 14,13; 18,5; 61,5; III 17,5; 45,3; IV 5,1; 7,3; 56,1; VI 80,7; VII 21,3; VIII 48,7; IX 20,1; 37,1; 51,5; X 6,5; 32,5; XII 2,15; XIII 90,1; XIV 32,1; in quinta arsi I 15,9; VII 18,13; enclitica *ne* hoc loco: in secunda thesi IV 11,5; enclitica *ve* hoc loco: in quarta arsi III 5,9.

Denique de usu aphaeresium haec fere dicenda sunt.

Verbum *est* his locis elisum est: in prima thesi Sp.l. 18,5; IV 36,1; VII 43,1; 52,1; VIII 73,7; XI 45,7; 49,1; in secunda arsi Sp.l. 4,3; 13,5; I 85,5; 108,5; II 93,1; III 11,3; 33,3; 52,3; 63,3; 81,3; IV 66,15; V 19,13; 53,3; VI 56,5; VII 71,1; VIII 7,1; 46,1; 50,25; IX 53,3; X 42,1; 59,1; XI 5,1; 70,11; 103,1; XII 60,13; in tertia arsi Sp.l. 2,11; 3,1; I 18,5; 43,11; 51,5; 57,3; 92,11; 108,7; II 12,3; 22,1; 32,1; 43,5; 63,3; 72,5; III 30,3; 45,3; 50,1; IV 40,9; 71,5; V 7,3; 16,9; 42,7; VI 36,1; 53,1; 65,3; 89,3; VII 10,13; IX 68,1; X 41,3; XI 21,1; 22,3; 85,1; XII 42,5; 48,5; XIV 100,1; 168,1; in quarta arsi Sp.l. 30,7; I 21,7; III 18,1; 27,3; 68,3; 91,11: IV 8,7; 36,1; 66,3; V 58,3; VI 59,7; VII 61,5; 85,3; VIII 46,1; 47,1; 70,1; IX 6,3; 39,3; 47,5; 55,5; 70,7; 79,5 100,5; X 12,5; 15,7; 59,3; XI 21,7; 32,3; 45,5; 56,15; XIII 48,1; XIV 125,1; 166,1; in quarta thesi I 33,1; II 45,1; III 11,1; 38,13; IV 66,11; V 22,5; VI 68,11; VII 88,1; VIII 33,5; IX 26,5; 61,17; 85,1; X 63,3; XI 17,1; XIV 159,1; 192,1; in sexta thesi Sp.l. 3,11; 29,3; 32,1; I 68,3; 80,1; II 66,3; III 1,5; 17,5; IV 42,15; 78,3; V 58,7; VI 7,1; 5; VIII 17,3; 47,1; IX 3,13; 37,9; 79,3; 97,7; X 13,9; 57,1; 77,1; XI 23,1; 58,5; 79,3; 107,3; XIII 76,1; 92,1; XIV 150,1; verbum autem *es* his locis: in secunda arsi I 67,1; 90,9; in tertia arsi II 28,3; III 63,1; XI 56,7; 99,3; in quarta arsi IX 60,1; in sexta thesi II 28,5; III 72,7; XI 19,1.

Martialis igitur numquam aphaeresi in prima arsi, in secunda

thesi, in tertia thesi, in quinta arsi, in quinta thesi, in sexta arsi usus est. Omnium elisionum conspectus hic est:

Pedes	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		Summae	In singulis centum
	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T		
Sp.l.	-	2	2	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	13	12,04
I	—	—	5	1	6	—	3	3	1	—	—	2	21	8,47
II	—	5	3	—	7	1	2	6	—	—	1	2	27	14,46
III	—	1	6	1	4	—	5	5	2	—	—	3	27	13,24
IV	—	7	1	1	2	—	5	5	—	1	—	2	24	11,48
V	—	2	4	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	14	7,78
VI	—	2	3	—	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	15	7,58
VII	—	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	15	5,75
VIII	—	5	4	—	—	2	4	4	—	—	—	2	21	8,43
IX	—	9	2	—	1	—	9	6	—	1	—	4	32	9,14
X	—	4	3	—	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	3	18	6,67
XI	—	5	8	1	6	1	5	3	2	—	—	5	36	12,12
XII	—	5	5	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	18	9,52
XIII	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	9	6,67
XIV	—	1	1	—	2	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	13	5,91
Summae	—	53	51	8	41	7	47	54	6	2	2	32	303	9,17

Nunc autem videamus quomodo ceteri poetae elisiones admiserint (Cfr. Plessis l.l. p. 78 sqq.). In hexametro elegiaco maximus elisionum numerus in arsi secunda exstat, sequitur thesis prima, deinde thesis quarta, denique arsis tertia occurrit: in reliquis sedibus rariores elisiones sunt. Haec est media computatio; at apud Tibullum et apud Ovidium primum locum, quantum ad frequentiam elisionum pertinet, habet thesis prima, apud Rutilium Namatianum thesis

quarta, contra apud Catullum, apud Propertium, apud Lygdamum arsis secunda. Fere eadem frequentia his tribus locis elisiones Martialis adhibuit, sed in eius hexametris quartum locum sibi vindicat arsis quarta. Quae cum ita sint, in elisionibus quoque, ut supra dixi, ab exemplo optimorum poetarum Martialis minime discessit.

Nunc videamus quot elisiones in Martialis pentametris invenerim. Sunt quidem 291 (117 elis. pr. nom. dictae, 16 apoc., 158 aphaer.) id est 8,79 %. Hunc numerum Catullus, Propertius, Lygdamus, Tibullus superaverunt, Rutilius et Ovidius paene aequarunt (Cfr. Plessis p. 109 sqq.). Sed, si elisiones proprio nomine dictas ad calculum revocamus, Martialis Rutilium et Ovidium longe superavit, contra a reliquis superatus est.

Jam dicendum est quibus locis elisiones proprio nomine dictae inveniantur.

Vocalem brevem sequente brevi his locis Martialis elisit: in prima thesi Sp.l. 3,10; 6 b 2; I 43,12; 107,2; III 38,4; IV 53,4; 67,6; V 25,8; 50,8; 57,2; VI 25,4; 58,6; VIII 3,10; 31,4; IX 28,2; 103,4; X 96,10; XIII 126,2; in secunda thesi II 12,4; 50,2; 69,8; 91,4; III 63,8; IV 80,4; V 77,2; VI 11,4; VIII 59,6; IX 25,6; 38,10; XI 56,6; XIII 2,6; 36,2; in quarta thesi II 56,2; 93,4; III 55,4; 97,2; IV 68,2; VI 11,10; X 54,2; 81,2; XI 20,4; 43,2; in quinta thesi I 15,12; sequente autem longa his locis: in prima thesi I 76,2; IV 13,2; 75,2; VI 7,2; 85,12; XII 60,10; XIV 1,12; in secunda arsi Sp.l. 20,4; I 103,12; II 56,4; III 49,2; 55,2; VII 47,6; IX 35,12; 67,8; 91,4; XI 4,2; 55,8; 81,4; XII 28,12; XIV 94,2; in secunda thesi V 23,8; VIII 71,2; X 44,6; in quinta arsi III 65,10; IV 5,6; IX 29,12; 68,12.

Deinde vocalis longa sequente brevi hislocis elisa est: in prima thesi I 58,2; II 40,2; VII 18,14; sequente autem longa: in prima thesi I 100,2; III 18,2; V 62,8; in secunda arsi III 86,2; VII 54,8; VIII 71,2; IX 20,10; XI 56,8.

Tum vocabula in *m* exeuntia sequente brevi his locis elisit: in prima thesi III 8,2; 32,4; XI 104,2, in secunda thesi II 79,2, in quarta thesi III 32,4; X 41,4, in quinta thesi VII 73,6; sequente longa his locis: in prima thesi Sp.l. 18,6; IX 46,6, in se-

cunda arsi I 15,6; IV 40,8; 68,2; VII 58,8; 88,6; IX 17,2; 46,4; 64,6; 81,2; X 11,6; 97,2; XI 27,12; in quinta arsi IX 4,2.

Denique vocabula in syllabam ancipitem exeuntia sequente brevi his locis elisa sunt: in prima thesi II 10,4; VI 86,2; X 8,2, in secunda thesi VI 94,4; X 51,16; XII 48,6; XIII 53,2; in quarta thesi III 41,4; V 61,12; VIII 27,2; X 41,2; sequente longa: in secunda arsi II 71,2; VIII 51,2.

Elisiones proprio nomine dictae ut apud ceteros sic apud Martialem in prima thesi et in secunda arsi frequentiores sunt, sed Tibullus, Ovidius in Tristibus, Rutilius Namatianus secundam arsin, Martialis cum reliquis primam thesin praetulerunt.

Magna cum offensione eliduntur voces in longam vocalem exeuntes, quod Martialis undecies sibi permisit, sed in priore hemistichio: nam in posteriore haec licentia gravissima est. Ceterum omnis elisio in altera pentametri parte durior est habenda, sed in quarta thesi elisio vocalium brevium quodam modo excusari potest. Minime igitur vituperandus est Martialis quod hac in sede, ut iam Tibullus, Propertius, Lygdamus, interdum vocales breves, et semper in *e* aut in *m*, elisit, sed duae illae in quinta thesi elisiones exprobrandae sunt. Idem de quinque illis elisionibus in quinta arsi dicendum est. Denique Martialis numquam in tertia aut in sexta arsi elisit, quam licentiam solus Catullus (ut Propertius in tertia) sibi permisit (Cfr. L. Mueller, Philologus XI 1859 p. 69 et Jahrbb. f. d. klass. Phil. und Päd. LXXV, 1857, p. 481 et 487).

Deinde apocoparum usus est hic. Enclitica *que* his locis elisa est: in prima thesi Sp. l, 7,6; I 78,2; IX 49,6; 97,8; in secunda; arsi I 55,4; 70,12; II 90,6; in secunda thesi I 78,8; III 10,12; 19,6; VII 73,6; IX 59,8; XI 73,2, enclitica *ve* his locis, in prima thesi II 8,2; IV 19,6; in quarta thesi XI 23,10, at enclitica *ne* nusquam eliditur.

Denique, ut ad aphaereses transeamus, vox *est* his locis eliditur: in prima thesi Sp. l. 15,2; I 108,8; II 49,2; IV 66,18; XI 62,2; XII 86,2; in secunda arsi Sp. l. 14,4; 24,6; I 4,8; 43,2; II 1,4; 12,2; 62,2; III 46,6; 72,8; IV 32,4; 66,14; V 43,2; VI 45,2; VII 25,6; 29,2; 35,6; 58,10; 61,10; 71,6; 82,6; 90,2; VIII 47,2; 49,10;

IX 30,4; 6; 67,6; 103,2; X 31,6; 54,2; 75,10; XI 14,2; 52,1; 102,8; XII 14,12; 40,4; XIV 42,2; 61,2; in tertia arsi Sp. l. 32,2; I 9,2; 15,12; 68,8; 73,4; II 24,6; 27,4; 32,2; 6; 67,2; 69,6; III 11,4; 60,6; 62,6; 63,14; 69,2; 85,2; 97,2; 99,2; IV 20,4; 36,2; 87,4; V 11,4; 79,2; VI 11,6; 15,4; 53,2; VII 9,2; 18,4; 71,2; 75,2; VIII 34,2; 77,8; IX 37,6; 48,10; 68,10; X 29,4; 36,8; 75,4; XI 2,8; 22,10; 84,16; XII 1,4; 58,2; XIV 2,2; 45,2; 64,2; 117,2; in sexta arsi Sp. l. 12,8; 13,6; I 9,2; 67,2; 76,12; 98,2; II 2,6; 32,2; 40,8; 63,4; 81,2; III 33,2; 91,12; IV 16,4; 60,6; 83,4; V 17,2; 61,8; VI 7,2; 23,4; 48,2; 75,2; VII 32,14; 61,4; 85,4; 94,2; VIII 6,14; 34,2; 49,10; 71,8; IX 41,10; 49,10; 55,6; 63,2; 68,10; 102,4; X 4,8; 14,10; 41,8; 86,4; XI 34,2; 70,12; 78,8; 86,6; XII 96,10; XIII 48,2; 62,2; 127,2; XIV 119,2; 218,2; vox autem *es* his locis: in prima thesi III 34,2; IX 29,2; in tertia arsi III 34,2; IV 7,4; V 16,2; VII 18,14; X 39,2; XI 92,2; in sexta arsi I 73,4; 107,2; III 32,2; 72,8; V 82,4; IX 50,4; 53,2; X 88,2; XII 64,2. Quod vero in tertia et in sexta arsi frequentissime aphaereses adhibuit, Ovidii consuetudinem secutus est.

Omnium elisionum conspectum hic habes:

Pedes	I		II		III	IV		V		VI	Summae	In singulis centum
	A	T	A	T	A	A	T	A	T	A		
Sp.l.	—	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	11	10,00
I	—	7	6	1	4	—	—	—	1	6	25	10,08
II	—	4	6	5	6	—	2	—	—	5	28	14,97
III	—	5	5	3	9	—	4	1	—	4	31	15,20
IV	—	6	4	1	4	—	1	1	—	3	20	9,57
V	—	4	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	3	14	7,78
VI	—	5	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	4	16	8,18
VII	—	1	12	1	5	—	—	—	1	4	24	9,19
VIII	—	2	4	2	2	—	1	—	—	4	15	5,95
IX	—	6	12	3	3	—	—	3	—	8	35	10,00
X	—	2	5	2	4	—	4	—	—	5	22	8,15
XI	—	2	8	2	4	—	3	—	—	4	23	7,77
XII	—	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	10	5,23
XIII	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	5,18
XIV	—	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	10	4,55
Summae	—	53	73	28	54	—	17	5	2	59	291	8,79

Sed de his rebus hactenus; nunc reliquum est ut pauca de hiatu dicamus. Reperimus hiatum in vv. III 3,4 et XI 2,5; sed Schneidewin ex v. III 3,4, pronomine *tu* inserendo, hiatum expulit totumque epigramma non iniuria uncis seclusit. Restat v. XI 2,5, in quo *io* aut, hiatu admisso, pyrrichium habendum est, aut, sublato hiatu, monosyllabum, quod non male praefert Friedlaender.

VIII. Transeamus nunc ad alia. Jam P. Rasi non uno loco (Cfr. De eleg. lat. comp. et forma p. 3 et passim, et Riv. di Filol. XXV p. 191 sqq.) monuit universam, ut fere eius verbis utar, elegorum latinorum tamquam legem esse ut in singulis distichis singuli pentametri plerumque et orationem finirent et sententiam aut interdum sive duo sive plura disticha inter se aptarentur et concinne cohaererent. At in toto Martiale duorum distichorum complexiones seu biniones trecenties quadragies sexies inveni, terniones nonagies sexies, quaterniones vicies octies (I 39,1; 88,1; 92,5; III 62,1; IV 5,1; 25,1; 53,1; 78,1; V 1,1; 30,1; VII 28,1; 53,1; 74,1; 99,1; IX 12,1; 34,1; 35,3; 37,1; X 33,1; XI 4,1; 5,5; 27,1; 49,3; 52,5; 60,1; XII 31,1; 50,1; 60,7), quiniones undecies (I 43,1; II 29,1; III 63,3; 65,1; IV 19,1; VII 87,1; VIII 71,1; IX 101,1; 13; X 14,1; XI 21,1), seniones bis (IX 65,1; XI 8,1), septeniones semel (IX 22,1).

Atque, ut de ceterorum poetarum usu loquamur, Ovidius, Tibullus, Rutilius Namatianus saepissime biniones et terniones, perraro quaterniones et quiniones, numquam plurium distichorum ambitus adhibuerunt, contra Propertius, cuius exemplum Lygdamus et Martialis secuti sunt, multorum distichorum complexiones haud semper vitavit (Cfr. P. Rasi, De eleg. lat. etc. p. 175 sqq., et Riv. di Filol. XXV p. 139 sqq., 1897).

IX. Nunc restat ut videamus quae sit in distichis Martialis dispositio substantivorum et adiectivorum, qua in re omni ex parte rationem secutus sum, quam Petrus Rasi, vir rei metricae peritissimus, non uno loco docuit (Cfr. Riv. di Filologia XXV p. 197 et alibi). Et certe quidem viri docti facile ex hoc libello agnoscent quid illi acceptum referre debeam.

Numeri quos inveni hi sunt :

In pari duplici exteriore

Formae	In hexam.	In pentam.	EXEMPLA
SAS'A'	3		reddatur si pugna triplex pastoris Hiberi (V 65,11)
		2	seu rubuit tellus Tuscula flore tuo (IX 60,2)
ASS'A'	11		dulce aliquis munus pro munere poscit amaro? (IX 94,5)
		6	haec abies chartis tempora longa dabit (XIV 84,2)
SAA'S'	13		Pax me certa ducis placidos curvavit in usus (XIV 34,1)
		2	tu magnus luteum, Gaure, Gigantis facis (IX 50,6)
ASA'S'	25		formonsam faciem nigro medicamine celas (III 3,1)
		6	hoc focale tuas adserat auriculas (XIV 137,2)
S'A'SA	1		gentibus in Libycis uxor tua, Galle, male audit (II 56,1)
		5	horis, Cinna, decem dicere verba novem (VIII 7,2)
A'S'SA	8		quod tam grande sophos clamat tibi turba togata (VI 48,1)
		16	colligat hunc tenui verbere cauda levis (XIV 68,2)
S'A'AS	18		frontibus adversis molles concurrere dammas (IV 35,1)
		15	nec te dente tuo saucia colla movent? (XI 70,4)
A'S'AS	11		dat chartis habiles calamos Memphitica tellus (XIV 38,1)
		26	quinquiplici cera cum datur altus honos (XIV 4,2)
Summae	90	78	

In pari duplici interiore

Formae	In hexam.	In pentam.	EXEMPLA
SS'A'A	4		Rufe, vides illum subsellia prima terentem (II 29,1)
		2	misisti mores in loca nostra tuos (XII 9,4)
AS'A'S	4		sancta ducis summi prohibet censura vetatque (VI 91,1)
		10	cui referet serus praemia digna cinis (IX 2)
SA'S'A	6		cum placeat Phileros tota tibi dote redemptus (II 34,1)
		7	Silius, Ausonio non semel ore potens (IX 86,2)
AA'S'S	67		immodici tibi flava tegunt chrysendeta mulli (II 43,11)
		69	dumque decent fusae lactea colla iubae (I 31,6)
S'SAA'	5		O mihi curarum pretium non vile mearum (I 76,1)
		34	ecce nocet vati Musa iocosa suo (II 22,2)
S'ASA'	4		per cuius digitos currit levis anulus omnis (V 61,5)
		33	norat Nasonem sola Corinna suum (V 10,10)
A'SAS'	45		indignas premeret pestis cum tabida fauces (I 78,1)
		77	atque suburbani iugera pulchra soli (I 85,2)
A'ASS'	111		Iliaco similem puerum, Faustine, ministro (III 39,1)
		122	mordeat et tenerum fortior aura nemus (VIII 14,2)
Summae	246	354	

In pari duplici alterno

Formae	In hexam.	In pentam.	EXEMPLA
SS'AA'	9		sit tamen hospitium nobis commune duobus (V 62,7)
		15	nam pellis mammas non capit ista tuas (XIV 66,2)
S'SA'A	—		
		1	unguibus hic longis utilis, illa genis (XIV 36,2)
SA'AS'	67		testa sed antiqui felix siccatur Opimi (I 26,7)
		36	arma damus tantis apta libidinibus (XIV 23,2)
S'AA'S	7		otia dum medius praestat tibi parva December (VII 28,7)
		6	versibus explicitumst omne duobus opus (XIV 2,2)
AS'SA'	11		cum steterit nullus vultu tibi talus eodem (XIV 14,1)
		7	qui videt haec dominis monstra placere suis (VII 87,10)
A'SS'A	3		capparin et putri cepas allece natantis (III 77,5)
		3	non tetrica nugas exigat aure meas (IV 82,4)
A'AS'S	57		at tu Romano lepidos sale tinge libellos (VIII 3,19)
		46	cum breve Sicaniae ver populantur apes (II 46,2)
AA'SS'	236		cetera lascivis donavit poma puellis (VII 91,3)
		89	aspera vel paribus bella tonare modis (VIII 3,14)
Summae	390	203	

Numerus universus paris exterioris est 168 = 12,25 % (hex. 6,56 %, pent. 5,69 %), paris interioris 600 = 43,76 % (hex. 17,94 %, pent. 25,82 %), paris alterni 603 = 43,99 % (hex. 28,45 %, pent. 15,54 %. Martialis igitur his in rebus consuetudinem optimorum poetarum secutus est. In pentametris enim primum locum obtinet par interius, secundum par alternum, tertium par exterius, ut apud Ovidium et Tibullum, ex omnibus distichorum scriptoribus elegantissimos: contra in hexametris par alternum Martialis valde dilexit.

Praeterea formae frequentissimae apud Martialem sunt hae: AA'SS'325, A'ASS'233, AA'S'S136, A'SAS'122, A'AS'S103, SA'AS'103, rarissimae hae: S'SA'A1, SAS'A'5, S'A'SA6, SS'A'A6, A'SS'A6, scilicet eaedem fere quas P. Rasi apud optimos elegorum scriptores invenit.

Nunc autem videndum est utrum crebrius per dispositionem

parallelam an per chiasmum singula paris duplicis membra inter se respondeant. Numeri dispositionis parallelae hi sunt:

in pari exteriore	79	(hex. 40, pent. 39)
in pari interiore	414	(hex. 187, pent. 227)
in pari alterno	453	(hex. 302, pent. 151)

dispositionis autem per chiasmum hi:

in pari exteriore	89	(hex. 50, pent. 39)
in pari interiore	186	(hex. 59, pent. 127)
in pari alterno	140	(hex. 88, pent. 52)

Dispositio parallela apud omnes poetas frequentior est quam dispositio per chiasmum.

Paris autem simplicis formae hae sunt:

AS 2236 (hex. 1196, pent. 1040) = 76,34 % (hex. 40,83 %, pent. 35,51 %)
SA 693 (hex. 306, pent. 387) = 23,66 % (hex. 10,45 %, pent. 13,21 %).

Etiam apud reliquos poetas forma AS longe est frequentior.

Jam vero videamus quibus rationibus singula parium geminorum membra caesura primaria dividantur. Atque in paribus duplicibus divisio aut aequa (ut IV 11,3 *impia Parrhasia movisti bella sub ursa* et I 88,2 *Lavicana levi caespite velat humus*) aut non aequa (ut I 90,9 *commenta es dignum Thebano aenigmate monstrum* et III 63,6 *qui movet in varios bracchia volsa modos*, aut multo rarius VI 91,1 *sancta ducis summi prohibet censura vetatque* et VIII 8,6 *mense tuo reducem, Jane, videre deum*) esse potest, cum paucissimi tantum hexametri inveniantur qui utrumque substantivum et adiectivum in uno hemistichio praebeant (ut VI 60,1 *laudat, amat, cantat nostros mea Roma libellos* et IX 58,1 *Nympha sacri regina lacus, cui grata Sabinus*). At in paribus exterioribus

(hex. 71, pent. 50) et in alternis (hex. 259. pent. 170) divisio aequa multo est frequentior, contra multo rarior in paribus interioribus (hex. 49, pent. 89), neque aliter optimorum poetarum fert consuetudo.

Transeamus nunc ad paria simplicia in quibus aut utrumque membrum in priore aut in posteriore hemistichio exstat, aut unum in priore alterumque in posteriore. Numeri quos inveni hi sunt:

AS| et SA| 284 = 9,70 % (AS| hex. 102, pent. 75 = 177 = 6,04 %, SA| hex. 66, pent. 41 = 107 = 3,66 %).

|AS et |SA 1053 = 35,95 % (|AS hex. 469, pent. 261 = 730 = 24,92 %, |SA hex. 176, pent. 147 = 323 = 11,03 %).

A|S et S|A 1592 = 54,35 % (A|S hex. 625, pent. 704 = 1329 = 45,37 %. S|A hex. 64, pent. 199 = 263 = 8,98 %).

Atque res videtur ita se habere etiam apud reliquos poetas qui primum locum formis A|S et S|A, postremum formis AS| et SA| fere omnes dederunt.

Jam reliquum est ut de homoeoteleuto loquatur (Cfr. P. Rasi, Dell'Omoteleuto latino, Padova 1891).

Sunt quidem in pari simplici quadringenti triginta tres pentametri quorum uterque utriusque ordinis metrici finis adiectivo et substantivo vel substantivo et adiectivo obtinetur et in his centies octogies quater homoeoteleuton non reperitur, contra in pari duplici, cum in trecentis quinquaginta pentametris homoeoteleuton exstare possit, in centum duodequinquaginta homoeoteleuti concentus non auditur.

II.

De hendecasyllabis.

I. Nunc dicamus de versu hendecasyllabo vel phalaeceo, quo usus est metro Martialis in epigrammatis ducentis duodequadraginta: I 1, 7, 17, 27, 35, 41, 52, 54, 64, 69, 72, 82, 86, 94, 99, 102, 104, 106, 109, 115, 117; II 4, 6, 13, 15, 23, 33, 37, 41, 44, 48, 54, 55, 68, 70, 83, 86, 92; III 2, 12, 35, 44, 53, 67, 73, 84, 96, 98; IV 2, 4, 6, 9, 14, 21, 23, 28, 30, 39, 43, 46, 50, 55, 64, 77, 84, 86, 89; V 2, 6, 8, 12, 20, 24, 39, 44, 49, 56, 60, 70, 73, 78, 80, 84; VI 1, 4, 8, 14, 17, 19, 22, 24, 28, 30, 37, 42, 49, 55, 62, 66, 70, 72, 78, 82, 90, 92; VII 4, 11, 17, 31, 34, 39, 45, 48, 55, 60, 67, 70, 72, 76, 79, 86, 89, 95, 97; VIII 2, 5, 16, 25, 35, 38, 40, 42, 52, 54, 64, 66, 69, 72, 76, 79, 81; IX 9, 11, 19, 40, 42, 44, 52, 57, 62, 87, 90; X 7, 9, 20, 24, 35, 38, 40, 47, 49, 52, 55, 65, 67, 72, 76, 78, 83, 87, 90, 98, 102, 104; XI 1, 6, 13, 15, 18, 24, 31, 35, 40, 51, 63, 66, 72, 75, 88, 106; XII 7, 8, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 30, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 53, 55, 59, 61, 63, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 83, 85, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97; XIII 81; XIV 8, 10, 37, 39, 40, 52, 56, 148, 206. Sunt omnino duo milia septuaginta versus, non duo milia quinquaginta quattuor, ut ait W. Meyer (Caesur im Hendekasyll. Sitz. Ber. d. bayr. Akad. 1889, p. 208), aut duo milia duodequinquaginta, ut testatus est E. B. Lease (Diaeresis at every foot in Latin hexameter, phalaecean and choliambic verse, Class. Review XI 1897, p. 149).

Atque Martialis huius versus primo in loco spondeum quidem semper posuit, ut iam ab Augusti aetate poetae consueverunt omnes. Forma igitur est haec:

I nunc, edere me iube libellos.

II. Saepissime hendecasyllabos Martialis ita constituit ut post unum aut summum post duos pedes finis verbi exstaret; sed interdum reperiuntur versus quorum tres atque etiam quattuor pedes una cum verbis finiantur. Haud rari autem sunt hendecasyllabi qui nullam eiusmodi caesuram praebeant, at rarissime fit ut post singulos pedes finis verbi inveniatur. Has duas formas nunc respiciamus, quarum priorem centies nonagies octies inveni: I 1,3; 27,6; 35,9; 41,8; 10; 13; 52,9; 54,7; 64,2; 72,6; 82,5; 7; 86,2; 99,14; 102,1; 104,3; 13; 14; 106,7; 9; 117,3; 8; 14; II 15,1; 23,3; 37,6; 8; 41,17; 44,4; 48,6; 8; 92,2; III 2,4; 8; 12,1; 44,5; 14; 15; 17; 53,1; 67,7; IV 4,1; 8; 6,2; 5; 9,2; 3; 14,12; 28,1; 3; 5; 43,6; 46,2; 16; 55,7; 13; 18; 20; 21; 64,26; 77,3; 86,3; 7; 8; V 20,2; 7; 39,3; 10; 44,8; 49,10; 60,7; 70,3; 78,1; 9; 24; 25; 80,9; 84,1; VI 14,4; 37,4; 42,4; 15; 49,6; 72,1; 78,3; 92,3; VII 17,4; 7; 31,3; 5; 34,1; 5; 39,2; 7; 45,1; 8; 48,1; 55,2; 60,6; 67,1; 6; 10; 15; 70,1; 72,3; 11; 76,5; 86,1; 95,15; VIII 2,7; 38,12; 40,4; 5; 52,6; 7; 9; 64,4; 66,9; 10; 72,3; 9; 76,4; 81,11; IX 9,3; 11,6; 9; 17; 52,2; 5; 57,2; 10; X 24,8; 35,20; 38,11; 47,4; 49,1; 2; 65,6; 13; 67,3; 4; 72,2; 78,6; 10; 12; 14; 87,7; 9; 15; 90,2; 98,2; 5; 102,2; 104,14; 15; 18; XI 1,11; 12; 14; 13,6; 15,12; 18,13; 24,7; 11; 31,7; 8; 10; 11; 16; 17; 18; 40,1; 51,5; 88,2; XII 18,3; 20,2; 22,2; 24,6; 37,1; 43,4; 5; 49,7; 11; 12; 53,10; 55,10; 59,8; 61,5; 63,7; 77,5; 6; 12; 83,5; 91,4; 93,6; 95,1; 2; 6. Alterius formae, quam rarissimam putaverunt Leutsch (Philologus X p. 740, 1855), Pauckstadt (De Mart. Catulli imitatore, Halis Sax. 1876 p. 29), Friedlaender (in edit. praef. p. 29) quindecim exempla Lease (Class. Review XI p. 149, 1897) protulit: II 4,5; 37,1; III 73,2; IV 30,5; V 20,9; 24,15; VI 17,3; VIII 64,17; 76,7; X 49,5; 72,4; XI 75,2; XII 18,14; 34,5; 75,4, quibus haec tria addo:

scriptis postibus hinc et inde totis I 117,11
post tot pignora nostra, post tot annos VII 86,4
cirris grandibus hinc et inde cingunt X 83,6

Huius formae inter 495 hendec. Lease (l. l. p. 150) apud Catullum quinque exempla invenit.

III. Graeci nullam phalaecei norunt caesuram (Cfr. U. de Wilamowitz - Moellendorff, De versu phalaeceo, Mélanges Weil, Paris 1898, p. 451 n. 1), at Romani plerumque post arsin tertii pedis aut post secundum pedem inciderunt. Equidem apud Martialem has formas inveni:

A) Caesura semiquinaria, cui saepe ut subsidiaria incisio post secundum pedem addita est. Hoc est exemplum:

Sili, Castalidum decus sororum.

B) Caesura post secundum pedem, cuius hoc est exemplum:

tam non invida tamque liberalis,

Saepe auxiliariae loco semiquinaria per tmesin hac in forma lnvenitur, velut:

puris leniter admoventur astris.

Atque huic formae reddidi versus quoque, qui, praeter caesuram post secundum pedem positam, incisionem semiquinariam praebent, sed ut praepositio a suo casu divellatur. Tale est exemplum:

qui sit Postumus in meo libello.

Formae A et B longe omnium frequentissimae sunt, quoniam exstant in vv. 1879 = 90,77 $^0/_0$. Nunc reliquas videamus.

C) Caesura post tertium pedem posita, cuius haec est forma:

sentit tristitiamque gaudiumque.

D) Caesura post tertium pedem, addita semiternaria sive integra sive per tmesin. Forma est talis:

cui, lector studiose, quod dedisti,

E) Caesura post tertium pedem una cum incisione post secundi pedis trochaeum sive integra sive per tmesin. Hoc est exemplum:

hoc si terque quaterque clamitaris.

F) Caesura semiternaria, cuius exemplum est hoc unum:

tu Cannas Mithridaticumque bellum (VI 19,5).

G) Caesura semiseptenaria, quam praebet unus versus:

non sunt papilionibus molesti (XII 61,6).

H) Caesura semiternaria una cum semiseptenaria, cuius hoc est exemplum:

argutis epigrammaton libellis.

I) Caesura semiseptenaria, cui addita est incisio post secundi pedis trochaeum. Haec est forma:

et quas docta Neapolis creavit.

L) Caesura semiseptenaria una cum semiternaria per tmesin, quam ostendit versus hic:

Hermes subpositicius sibi ipse (V 24,8).

M) Caesura semiseptenaria una cum incisione post secundum pedem per tmesin, cuius unum exemplum est:

speetas eschatocollion, Severe (II 6,3).

Atque numeri quos inveni hi sunt:

Formae	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	Summae	In singulis centum
A	116	72	34	109	96	75	86	71	47	148	88	136	2	13	1093	52,80
B	83	51	22	78	83	66	75	46	44	85	50	99	—	4	786	37,97
C	1	2	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	0,48
D	4	7	7	16	11	16	7	5	4	5	10	17	—	—	109	5,26
E	3	2	—	2	2	1	1	3	4	4	4	5	—	1	32	1,55
F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0,05
G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0,05
H	5	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	1	4	4	7	—	—	28	1,35
I	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	8	0,39
L	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0,05
M	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0,05
Summae	212	135	64	211	198	160	172	127	101	247	157	266	2	18	2070	100,00

Praebent formam C versus hi: I 109,7; II 37,11; 86,5; III 2,9; V 56,3; VI 70,14; VII 17,1; 12; VIII 52,5; IX 62,3; formam D versus hi: I 1,4; 41,3; 7; 72,7; II 6,5; 9; 41,7; 48,1; 2; 68,7; 70,3; III 2,5; 12,3; 44,3; 53,2; 3; 67,2; 5; IV 23,3; 28,2; 30,16; 39,8; 43,1; 4; 10; 46,5; 7; 11; 17; 55,4; 12; 23; 86,2; 89,7; V 2,1; 6,14; 24,3; 39,4; 7; 49,2; 56,5; 9; 73,3; 80,5; 84,2; VI 17,4; 19,7; 22,1; 4; 28,1; 42,2; 5; 24; 49,4; 55,1; 4; 5; 70,6; 10; 12; 82,3; VII 55,5; 60,1; 67,7; 72,7; 76,6; 95,5; 6; VIII 38,1; 5; 64,14; 66,13; 79,2; IX 9,2; 40,1; 8; 57,4; X 9,1; 72,6; 76,2; 83,10; 102,1; XI 18,11; 17; 31,13; 35,3; 40,4; 51,3; 63,1; 5; 75,3; 7; XII 8,5; 16,1; 2; 3; 18,2; 7; 11; 34,6; 36,8; 11; 43,9; 49,8; 75,1; 77,2; 10; 83,1; 93,1; formam E versus hi: I 52,8; 109,22; 23; II 37,3; 44,11; IV 55,16; 64,33; V 24,10; 60,5; VI 66,7; VII 39,3; VIII 16,4; 72,5; 79,5; IX 19,3; 42,1; 62,4; 90,16; X 47,3; 76,6; 83,8; 102,3; XI 18,15; 19; 35,4; 88,4; XII 22,1; 24,1; 36,12; 59,10;

85,3; XIV 52,2; formam H versus hi: I 1,3; 35,9; 52,9; 104,3; 117,3; IV 4,8; 43,2; 8; 55,7; V 20,7; 78,1; VIII 52,9; IX 52,5; X 35,20; 49,1; 72,2; 98,2; XI 1,11; 18,18; 31,7; 10; XII 18,16; 43,4; 77,3; 6; 8; 95,1; 2; formam I versus hi: IV 2,2; 6; V 78,14; 80,13; VII 55,4; X 72,13; XI 75,1; XII 22,3.

IV. Nunc de clausulis hendecasyllabi loquendum est, quarum has summas inveni:

A monosyllaba, B bisyllaba, C trisyllaba, D tetrasyllaba, E pentasyllaba, F hexasyllaba.

Formae	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	Summae	In singulis centum
A	3	3	—	2	1	1	1	2	—	3	2	2	—	—	20	0,97
B	63	44	14	57	55	44	43	38	30	77	44	85	1	4	599	28,94
C	118	62	37	99	111	84	100	66	61	132	80	129	1	13	1093	52,80
D	17	16	10	35	27	28	17	17	6	23	11	38	—	—	245	11,83
E	9	8	3	12	3	2	9	3	4	10	18	10	—	1	93	4,49
F	2	2	—	6	1	1	2	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	20	0,97
Summae	212	135	64	211	198	160	172	127	101	247	157	266	2	18	2070	100,00

Hic quoque valeant quae de verbis *es* et *est* deque praepositionibus ad hexametrum monui: in clausulis tamen eiusmodi: *usque ad umbilicum* propter elisionem nullam praepositionis rationem habui.

Formam A his locis inveni: I 17,2; 86,13; 94,2; II 4,6; 41,5; 70,2; IV 21,2; 89,5; V 80,8; VI 14,2; VII 17,3; VIIÎ 54,1; 2; X 47,2; 65,12; 72,3; XI 24,14; 15; XII 18,22; 75,4. Atque clausqlas *es* et *est*, quae minorem habent offensionem, septies Martialis adhibuit (quinquies *est* et bis *es*); reliquae claasulae hae sunt: *volt* (ter), *sunt* (ter), *se* (semel), *sit* (semel), *vis* (semel), *quis* (semel), *sum* (semel), *fit* (semel), *tu* (semel). At numquam in fine huius ver-

sus Martialis posuit vocabulum monosyllabum praecedente plus quam monosyllabo, quam licentiam apud Catullum interdum deprehendit Baumann (De arte metrica Catulli, Laudisbergae 1881 p. 8).

V. Sed expositis his rebus, quas de clausulis animadvertimus, accedamus ad elisiones hendecasyllabi.

Atque haec schemata clare ostendunt quibus locis singula elisionum genera reperiantur:

Elisiones proprio nomine dictae:	—	9 —	9 —	1 ⏑	4 ⏑	2 —	8 ⏑	9 —	4 ⏑	4 —	⏓
Aphaereses:	—	25 —	21 —	⏑	⏑	3 —	⏑	2 —	1 ⏑	—	39 ⏓
Apocopae:	—	—	—	3 ⏑	⏑	—	2 ⏑	—	⏑	—	⏓

Sunt igitur omnino 146 elisiones (50 elis. pr. n. d., 91 aphaer., 5 apoc.) id est 7,05 %.

Deinde, ut erat propositum, de singulis elisionum generibus disseramus. Elisiones quidem proprio nomine appellatae his locis exstant: I 54,6; 99,3; 6; II 6,6; 41,4; 44,10; 48,8; 68,2; 70,2; 5; III 12,3 (bis); 35,2; IV 28,6; 43,9; 55,19; 89,2; 3; V 20,12 (bis); 24,8; 44,5; 9; VI 37,1; 3; 55,5; 62,2; 72,3; 78,1; 82,4; 9; 90,1; VII 55,6; 76,3; 95,6; 14; VIII 72,8; IX 62,2; 87,4; X 7,2; 9,5; 35,10; 47,8; 104,12; XI 13,6; 18,14; 16; XII 8,10; 36,3; 77,2. Atque Martialis tricies quinquies vocales breves elisit, quinquies ancipites, decies syllabas in *m* exeuntes, numquam longas.

Deinde, ut ad aphaereses transeamus, verbum *est* his locis eliditur: I 17,3; 35,10; 41,13; 18; 64,1; 82,6; 86,6; 10; 11; 106,4; 10; 109,1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 117,6; II 4,2; 23,3; 44,11; 55,2; 70,4; 86,9; III 12,3; 44,2; 5; IV 43,10; 64,25; 77,4; 84,4; 86,4; 89,6; V 44,1; 49,6; 60,3; 7; 70,5; 73,3; 78,22; 80,4; VI 4,5; 42,9; 49,3; 70,2; 15; 90,2; VII 55,6; 86,3 (bis); 95,1; VIII 72,7; 76,6; IX 42,11; 44,5; 57,12; X 20,11; 19; 38,4; 55,2; 7; 65,10; 72,10; 76,6; 102,4;

IX 18,7; 14; 24,9; 13; 51,1; XII 7,2; 15,2; 18,17; 24,8; 36,13; 55,2; 5; 61,11; 85,2; 91,4, verbum autem *es* his: I 64,1; 4; 72,7; 94,1; II 33,1; 2; 3; III 44,4; VI 82,4; VIII 40,6; 79,5; XII 36,7.

Denique enclitica *que* his locis elisa est: II 37,6; VIII 2,4; X 35,19; XI 106,2; XII 59,9.

Martialis igitur in elisionibus leges severiores servavit quam Catullus, qui creberrime elisiones cuiuslibet generis omnibus in sedibus usurpavit (Cfr. H. W. Garrod, Elision in Hendecasyllables, Journal of Philology N, 59, p. 91, 1906). At Statius multo maiorem quam Martialis in his rebus cautionem adhibuit, quod numquam in quarto aut in quinto pede elisit omnesque fere elisiones in primo pede sibi indulsit. (Cfr. Garrod l. l. p. 93 sq.).

VI. Extremum illud est ut nonnulla addam quae propria hendecasyllaborum apud Martialem mihi visa sunt.

Primum quidem Martialis interdum idem vocabulum per chiasmum iteravit, ut ostendit versus hic:

et iudex petit et petit patronus (II 13,1)

Reliqua exempla haec sunt: III 44,10; 11; VII 76,4; VIII 16,5; 81,6; X 98,12, quibus hoc quoque fortasse addendum est: VIII 35,2.

Saepe autem in eodem versu substantiva et adiectiva per chiasmum inter se opponuntur ut iis totus versus expleatur. Exemplum est hoc:

velox ingenio, decore felix (VI 28,7)

Idem vel quid simile praebent versus hi: I 117,16; IV 64,15; VI 19,8; 70,9; VII 39,1; X 47,4; 6; 8; 98,6; 104,3. Sed eamdem dispositionem etiam aliorum verborum deprehendi: I 72,8; 109,13; II 37,5; 44,8; IV 30,4; VI 8,1; 78,8; VII 95,1; VIII 2,6; 54,4; X 20,1.

Deinde saepissime adiectirum in initio versus et substantivum in fine Martialis posuit aut contra. Prioris formae, quam paulo minus ducenties inveni, exemplum est hoc:

pallentes procul hinc abite curae (XI 6,6),

et posterioris, quae fere in quinquaginta versibus exstat, hoc:

versus scribere me parum severos (I 35,1).

Denique saepe Martialis eadem verba et interdum eosdem ver-

sus iterum usurpavit. Atque tria epigrammata (II 6, IV 64; 89) eodem versu et incipiunt et desinunt, sed postremus versus epigrammatis VI 42 idem est ac secundus. Deinde interdum duo vel plures eiusdem carminis versus uno verbo differunt (I 109,22 et 23; II 33, 1; 2; 3; VII 39,4 et 8; 60,7 et 8; VIII 54,1 et 2; X 35 1 et 3; 11 et 12) aut duobus II 41, 1 et 23; 68,8 et 9; IV 2,2 et 6; VI 14,1 et 3; 37,1 et 3; VII 45,9 et 11; VIII 5,1 et 2; 64,2 et 17; IX 57,1 et 13; X 35,2 et 4; XII 16,1 et 2 et 3; 79,1 et 2), aut ab iisdem verbis ducuntur (I 109,1 et 2 et 3 et 4 et 5 ; IV 43,7 et 8; VI 30,1 et 7), aut plura verba similia praebent (II 4,7 et 8; 41,3 et 4; IV 43,5 et 6).

III.

De choliambis.

I. Nunc dicamus de trimetro iambico claudo sive de choliambo, quo usus est Martialis in epigr. septuaginta septem omnino septingentos nonaginta versus continentibus. Atque epigrammata sunt haec: I in epist., 10, 61, 66, 77, 84, 89, 96, 113, II 11, 17, 57, 65, 74, III 7, 20, 22, 25, 40, 47, 58, 64, 82, 93, IV 17, 37, 61, 65, 70, 81, V 4, 14, 18, 26, 28, 35, 37, 41, 51, 54, VI 26, 39, 74, VII 7, 20, 26, VIII 10, 19, 44, 61, IX 1, 5, 27, 33, 75, 98, X 3, 5, 22, 30, 62, 74, 92, 100, XI 61, 80, 98, 100, XII 10, 13, 32, 51, 57, 65, 81, 87, XIII 61. At in ep. I 61 singulos choliambos dimeter iambicus acatalectus subsequitur. Forma est haec:

et invidebis otio tuo lector.

De Martialis choliambis accurate disseruerunt Guttmann (Obss. in M. V. Martialem, Vratislaviae, 1866, p. 46 sqq.), Friedlaender (in edit praef. p. 28 sqq.), Weinberger (Der latein. Choliamb, Serta Harteliana, Wien 1896, p. 117 sqq.). Atque Weinberger primus in indicem rettulit choliambos a Martiale compositos, at vir doctissimus omisit ep. IX 98 addiditque ep. XI 77, quod non ex choliambis sed ex trimetris iambicis acatalectis constat.

II. In hoc versu haec fere lex sancitur ut quintus pes purus iambus sit, quam legem M. Terentius Varro eiusque assecla Boethius saepe migraverunt (Cfr. Christ l. l. p. 326, Plessis. l. l. p. 179, Zambaldi l. l. p. 334).

Sed quattuor priores pedes non eadem lege tenentur cum in prima sede spondeus, anapaestus, dactylus, tribrachys, in secunda tribrachys et spondeus, in tertia spondeus, dactylus, tribrachys, in quarta tribrachys recipi possint: quin etiam primus pes et tertius plerumque spondeum habent. Jam vero videamus quos pedes in quattuor prioribus sedibus Martialis adhibuerit.

In prima sede exstant 487 spondei, 145 iambi, 167 anap,, 40 tribr.: ad hoc novies propter syllabam ancipitem pedem definire non potui. Habent iambum versus hi: I 10,1; 4; 61,5; 7; 66,11; 84,4; 5; 96,4; 10; 13; 113,4; II 11,2; 7; 9; 17,2; 4; 57,6; 74,3; III 7,6; 20,3; 5; 7; 8; 9; 15; 16; 19; 20; 25,3; 4; 40,2; 47,1; 3; 58,10; 12; 16; 18; 44; 82,8; 10; 11; 12; 14; 18; 24; 93,9; 11; 13; 19; 25; IV 37,2; 9; 61,7; 8; 70,4; 81,2; 3; 4; 5, V 4,3; 14,1;3; 4; 8; 26,1; 28,4; 9; 35,2; 3; 37,1; 6; 10; 14; 18; 23; 24; 41,1; 4; 7; 8; 51,2; 4; 7; VI 26,1; 2; 39,3; 4; 8; 18; 19; 74,3; VII 7,2; 6; 9; 20,6; 7; 11; 18; 22; 26,1; 10; VIII 44,1; 4; 6; 10; 16; 61, 4; 8; IX 1,8; 5,2; 5; 27,12; 14; 32,2; X 3,4; 5; 5,8; 11; 22,3; 30,3; 4; 10; 17; 25; 27; 92,6; 100,6; XI 98,3; 8; 18; 22; 100;1; 5; XII 32,13; 14; 15; 57,2; 4; 8; 19; 22; 24; 27; 65,9; XIII 61,2; anapaestum autem versus hi: I 10,3; 66,2; 13; 77,3; 89,5; 96,7; 113,2; 3; II 57,2; 74,5; III 20,14; 22,1; 2; 5; 47,2; 8; 11; 58,3; 11; 17; 19; 20; 27; 38; 42; 50; 82,5; 6; 15; 17; 22; 93,5; 8; 10; 17; 22; IV 17,1; 2; 37,3; 8; 61,9; 14; 16; 65,1; 70,1; 2; 3; 81,1; V 4,5; 14,7; 11; 18,2; 3; 7; 8; 9; 28,3; 5; 8; 35,6; 7; 37, 13; 21; 41,5; 51,5; VI 39,1; 7; 74,1; VII 7,4; 8; 20,1; 5; 17; 26,4; VIII 10,2; 3; 44,9; 61,7; IX 5,1; 3; 9; 27,6; 8; 75,3; X 3,9; 5,12; 30,22; 24; 29; 62,10; 74,8; 92,8; 15; 100,4; 5; XI 61,5; 6; 8; 98,17; 21; 23; XII 10,1; 13,1; 32,6; 16; 24; 57,15; deinde dactylum versus hi: I 10,2; 61,11; 66,14; 84,2; 113,5; III 20,11; 58,33; 82,28; 93,1; 7; IV 37,5; 7; 61,6; 10; 13; V 14,10; 18,1; 28,1; 2; 35,1; 37,5; 51,6; VI 26,3; 39,20; 21; VII 20,16; IX 5,4; 33,1; 75,1; 2; 8; X 3, 11; 5,2; 14; 74,7; 92,3; 18; XI 61,10; 98,1; XII 87,5; denique tribrachyn hi versus: I 4 et III 93,12. Postremo his locis: III 20,2; 47,9; VII 7,10; 26,8; VIII 44,13; XI 98,20; XII 32,10; 19; 65,4, cum prior syllaba anceps sit, dubium est utrum spondeus an iambus exstet. Reliqui versus spondeum habent.

In secunda sede insunt 728 iambi, 61 tribr., 1 spondeus. Atque tribrachyn in his versibus inveni: I 61,3; 7; 66,9; 84,5; 89,5; 96,12; II 11,1; 10; 65,2; 5; III 20,1; 6; 21; 22,2; 40,1; 58,3; 6; 25; 26; 29; 64,1; 82,4; 11; 13; 93,7; 11; 12; 13; 22; 24;

IV 17,3; 37,5; 7; 61,7; V 18,2; 3; 26,2; 28,9; 37,1; 41,3; 4; 7; 8; VII 7,7; 20,1; VIII 44,1; 6; 13; IX 1,1; 3; 27,10; 75,4; 98,2; X 62,12; 100,4; XI 98,16; XII 57,4; 28; 81,3; 87,1; 3, et spondeum in hoc: I, 4. Reliqui iambum servant. ?

In tertia sede inveni 598 spondeos, 127 iambos, 54 dactylos, 9 tribr.: praeterea duobus locis (VI 39,9 et VIII 44,1) propter syllabam ancipitem pedem definire non potui. Habent iambum versus hi: I 10,2; 66,4; 5; 7; 77,1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 84,2; 96,4; 5; 10; 11; 14; 113,3; 4; 6; II 57,4; 65,6; 74,4; 5; III 7,4; 20,3; 5; 8; 14; 22,3; 40,2; 47,2; 13; 58,6; 9; 19; 44; 45; 82,6; 17; 25; 30; 93,6; 23; IV 17,3; 37,1; 3; 6; 7; 61,14; 15; 70,2; 81,3; V 4,5; 14,2; 5; 9; 10; 11; 18,10; 28,6; 35,1; 3; 4; 7; 8; 37,9; 12; 13; 21; 41,4; 8; 51,4; VI 26,2; 39,7; 10; 16; 74,1; 4; VII 20,17; 18; 22; 26,3; 6; 8; VIII 10,2; 3; 44,3; 7; 61,3; 6; 8; IX 27,4; 8; 10; 76,5; 8; 98,3; X 3,8; 5,1; 22,2; 30,4; 13; 15; 29; 62,6; 74,8; 92,2; 4; 9; 14; 100,2; 3; 5; XI 61,8; 14; 98,4; 9; 14; 19; XII 32,2; 5; 11; 16; 51,2; 57,11; 16; 65,2; 87,6; et dactylum hi: I 3; 10,4; 66,12; 13; 89,3; 113,1; II 17,5; 57,2; 5; 7; III 20,17; 22,5; 47,7; 58,4; 15; 29; 82,10; 32; 93,19; IV 17,2; 37,2; 9; 61,1; 11; V 4,2; 14,1; 18,5; 37,5; 14; 19; 41,7; VI 26,1; 39,4; 5; 15; VII 7,7; 20,1; 5; 7; 15; VIII 61,9; IX 1,1; 5,1; 3; 7; 8; 75,10; 98,2; X 5,18; 100,4; XI 80,1; 98,22; XII 32,14; 57,28, et tribrachyn hi: I 96,7; 8; III 58,32; IV 37,8; V 37,16; 51,6; XI 80,6; XII 81,2; 87,4. Reliqui spondeum habent.

In quarta sede novies (I 84,3; 4; III 58,7; 32; 41; V 35,4; VII 26,3; XII 32,13; 51,2) tribrachyn pro iambo inveni.

Quae cum ita sint, si undecim illos pedes, quos propter syllabam ancipitem non definivimus, pro iambis habemus, 225 choliambi in quattuor prioribus pedibus ternos iambos praebent, 501 binos, 47 singulos: at 17 tantum choliambi (I 96,4; 10; 113,4; III 20,3; 5; 8; 40,2; 58,44; IV 81,3; V 35,3; 51,4; VI 26,2; VII 20,18; 22; 26,8; VIII 61,8; X 30,4) nulla in sede iambum permutant.

III. Omnium caesurarum frequentissima in trimetris claudis semiquinaria est, cuius forma est haec:

A centum miselli iam valete quadrantes.

Caesura semiquinaria plerumque sola exstat, at nonnumquam velut subsidiaria semiternaria additur, aut semiseptenaria, aut post quartum pedem oratio finitur, aut multo rarius post nonum semipedem.

Sequitur semiseptenaria quae nusquam sola invenitur sed sive post secundum verbo finito (I 77,1; 2; 3; 4; 5; IV 37,4; V 14,8; 37,13; 24; VIII 44,3; XII 13,2; 32,11), sive semiquinaria (I 66,2; 77,6; III 47,15; 58,51; IV 37,8; V 18,1; 37,16; 54,2; VI 39,12; VII 26,4; VIII 10,3; IX 27,13; X 3,1; 6; 30,29; XI 80,5; 98,14; 100,3; XII 57,5; 27) aut semiternaria (III 20,3; IV 61,14; VI 74,4) aut utraque auxiliariae loco addita (I 66,12; 84,3; II 65,3; IV 37,2; V 4,3; 18,7; 28,9; VI 39,8; VIII 44,1; XI 61,4; XII 57,28). Primae formae hoc est exemplum:

B pulchre valet Charinus et tamen pallet

et secundae hoc:

C urbem petebat Bassus? immo rus ibat

et tertiae hoc:

D mentitur Aefulane: non habet dentes

et quartae hoc:

E O grande fati crimen! o gravem casum

Caesurarum omnium tabula haec est:

Formae	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	Summae	In singulis centum
A	56	35	167	36	81	25	41	27	47	108	47	72	2	744	94.18
B	5	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	12	1.52
C	2	—	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	—	20	2.53
D	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.38
E	2	1	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	11	1.39
Summae	65	36	170	40	90	28	42	30	48	111	51	77	2	790	100.00

IV. In trimetris iambicis claudis 72 elisiones inveni (48 elis. pr. n. d., 20 aphaer., 4 apoc.) id est 9,10 °/₀₀, quarum in secundo semipede 10 insunt, in tertio 21, in quarto 5, in quinto 7, in sexto 1, in octavo 12, in nono 2, in decimo 2, in undecimo 1, in duodecimo 11: nullam elisionem in primo et in septimo semipede deprehendi. Sed elisiones proprio nomine dictae frequentissimae sunt in tertio et in octavo semipede, aphaereses in quinto et in duodecimo.

Nunc autem de elisionibus proprio nomine appellatis pauca dicenda sunt. Martialis rarissime vocales longas elisit (in tertio semipede II 74,6; IX 61,10; in octavo V 37,21; in decimo II 65,2), saepius vocabula in *m* exeuntia (in secundo semipede II 65,6; VIII 44,11; in tertio I 84,1; XI 100,5; in quarto V 37,21; in quinto IV 61,12; in sexto III 20,3; in octavo II 57,8; III 22,3; 82,19; V 18,6); frequentissime vocales breves (in secundo semipede I 77,4; II 65,4; IV 17,1; V 28,9; X 3,7; in tertio I 89,2; 6; II 11,6; III 58,46; 93,27; IV 61,1; V 18,5; 41,7; IX 1,9; X 92,13; XI 80,6; 100,1; in quarto V 51,8; VIII 10,3; 44,9; IX 75,7; in octavo I 66,5; II 57,7; III 58,39; 82,27; XI 80,7; XII 32,7; in nono VI 39,18; VIII 44,6; in decimo XII 57,25; in undecimo XI 98,19), bis tantum ancipites (in tertio semipede I 10,4; VI 39,15).

Deinde aphaereses his locis exstant: in secundo semipede II 11,8; VI 39,9; in quinto I 10,3; 96,1; III 7,6; XI 80,8; XII 57,21; 27; in octavo II 65,4; in duodecimo III 7,6; IV 65,2; VII 26,3; VIII 46,1; 2; 9; IX 1,10; XI 61,9; 80,6; 98,22; XII 51,2; et semper cum voce *est*.

Denique semel in secundo semipede (VII 20,21) et ter in tertio (I 84,4; III 58,11; V 41,5) apocopas inveni et semper cum *que*.

V. Clausularum usus hac tabula ostenditur:

A monosyllaba, B bisyllaba, C trisyllaba, D tetrasyllaba, E pentasyllaba.

De verbis *es* et *est* deque praepositionibus ea vide sis quae ad clausulas hexametri monui.

Formae	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	Summae	In singulis centum
A	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5	0.63
B	50	21	87	21	58	18	32	18	30	70	24	44	1	474	60.00
C	9	8	59	15	18	6	9	6	14	28	18	25	—	215	27.22
D	4	6	21	4	12	2	1	6	3	10	5	8	—	82	10.38
E	1	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	14	1.77
Summae	65	36	170	40	90	28	42	30	48	111	51	77	2	790	100.00

Habent clausulam monosyllabam versus hi: I 10,3; VI 26,2; 39,14; IX 5,3; XI 100,6; tetrasyllabam versus hi: I 10,1; 84,1; 5; 96,4; II 57,5; 65,1; 4; 6; 74,6; 7; III 7,4; 5; 20,7; 8; 16; 25,3; 58,18; 25; 31; 33; 40; 64,4; 6; 82,20; 22; 28; 31; 93,1; 8; 11; 16; IV 61,3; 10; 70,3; 81,2; V 18,3; 5; 26,4; 35,5; 6; 37,2; 4; 22; 41,2; 8; 51,8; 54,2; VI 39,9; 16; VII 20,17; VIII 10,2; 44,4; 9; 11; 12; 61,9; IX 1,4; 5,9; 27,7; X 3,7; 5,4; 17; 62,2; 5; 9; 11; 74,2; 7; 92,10; XI 61,10; 98,9; 14; 17; 21; XII 32,1; 9; 10; 16; 18; 51,1; 57,3; 65,8; pentasyllabam versus hi: I 96,5; II 57,4; III 20,3; 11; 82,23; V 26,1; 35,3; X 3,2; 62,10; 74,1; XI 61,3; 98,1; 16; XIII 61,2.

Clausulae monosyllabae sunt *est* (quater) et *sum* (semel), altero monosyllabo antecedente, neque ullam offensionem praebent (Cfr. Gleditsch l. l. p. 289).

At valde displicent choliambi vocali brevi aperta conclusi, quam licentiam sexagies quater Martialis sibi sumpsit id est multo rarius quam Catullus (Cfr. Weinberger l. l. p. 120). Atque exempla sunt haec: I 61,11; 89,1; 96,6; II 11,1; 8; 57,2; 6; 65,4; 6; III 22,3; 40,1; 47,11; 58,23; 25; 34; 42; 64,2; 4; 82, 1; 28; 93,1; 6; 7; 10; IV 17,2; 61,1; 9; 11; 15; 16; 70,3; 81,4; V 14,3; 11; 18,2; 37,11; 17; 41,4; 5; 51,5; VI 39,5; 18; VII 20,18; VIII 44,8; 12; IX 27,4; 75,4; X 3,6; 9; 30,8; 20; 22; 74,12; 92,2; XI 61,8; 98,3; 11; 12; 19; 21; XII 32,11; 12; 20; 57,18.

VI. De collocatione verborum in choliambis pauca dicenda sunt. Optimi poetae semper caverunt ne pro syllaba longa sive in arsi sive in thesi subicerentur duae ultimae breves verbi plus quam bisyllabi aut ultima brevis verbi plus quam monosyllabi una cum prima brevi verbi sequentis (Cfr. Plessis l. l. p. 157). Hanc legem nusquam Martialis violavit. Praeterea nullum choliambum inveni cuius singulis pedibus verba finirentur, quam licentiam semel tantum Catullus sibi sumpsit (Cfr. Lease l. l. p. 150).

IV.

De reliquis metris.

De hexametro heroico, quem Martialis in epigr. I 53, II 73, VI 64, VII 98 adhibuit sex et quadraginta versus omnino continentibus, paucis disserendum est.

Primum quidem dactylorum et spondeorum vicissitudo in quattuor prioribus pedibus haec est: ddss 7, dsds 6, dsss 6, ssds 5, sdss 5, ddsd 3, dssd 3, ssdd 2, ddds 2, ssss 2, dddd 1, sdds 1, sdsd 1, sddd 1, sssd 1. Hexametri dactylici sunt 7, spondiaci 19, aequi 20. Habent in primo pede dactylum vv. 28, spondeum 18, in secundo pede dactylum vv. 21 spondeum 25, in tertio pede dactylum vv. 18, spondeum 28, in quarto pede dactylum vv. 12, spondeum 34. Sunt omnino in quattuor prioribus pedibus dactyli 79, spondei 105.

Deinde, ut ad caesuras transeamus, semiquinariam quadragies ter inveni, semiseptenariam una cum semiternaria et tertia trochaica ter (I 53, 12, II 73, 1, VI 64, 20).

Praeterea primus pes ter verbo spondiaco expletur, decies dactylico, quater duobus monosyllabis, quibus bis (VI 64,1; 24) tertium monosyllabum succedit. In tertia arsi ter monosyllabum inveni, semel (VI 64,18) altero monosyllabo praecedente et bis (I 53,11 et VI 64,29) verbo pyrrichiaco; in quarta arsi semel monosyllabum (VI 64,16) verbo pyrrichiaco antecedente. Finis verbi post quartum pedem spondiacum duodecies invenitur, post quartum pedem dactylicum bis, post quartum trochaeum quinquies (VI 64,3; 24; 25; 30; VII 98,1). Duae caesurae trochaicae in his versibus exstant: VI 64,6 (sec. et quint.), 20 (tertia et quint.), 25 (quarta et quint.), VII 98,1 (sec. et quarta). Clausulam bisyllabam vicies sexies inveni, trisyllabam octies decies, pentasyllabam semel (I 53,5), mo-

nosyllabam semel (I 53,12), altero monosyllabo praecedente. Octo hexametri vocali brevi aperta conclusi sunt.

Denique duas elisiones inveni: VI 64,8 in quarta thesi *aurem advertere*) et VI 64,14 in prima thesi (*ipse etiam*), unam aphaeresin I 53,1 in prima thesi (*una est*).

Postremo, ut de verborum collocatione loquamur, paris simplicis usus est hic: A|S 14 vv., |AS 10, |SA 1, et duplicis hic: A'|AS'S 2, A|A'SS'1, AA'|SS' 1, AS|A'S'1, A'|ASS'1.

II. Proximum est ut de quaternario iambico dicamus, quem Martialis numquam solum adhibuit, sed quater (I 49, III 14, IX 77, XI 59) cum senario iambico, semel (I 61) cum choliambo coniunxit. Sunt omnino quattuor et triginta versus.

Atque huius metri in prima sede pro iambo ter dactylum inveni (I 49,34; 61,10; XI 59,4), ter anapaestum (I 49,20; 32; 38), vicies semel spondeum, contra in secunda sede quater (I 49,34; 61,8; 10; III 14,4) pro iambo tribrachys exstat, at in tertia sede semel iambus (XI 59,2) servatur, semel pro eo anapaestus (I 49, 42) adhibetur, cum reliqui versus spondeum praebeant. Ad hoc syllaba finalis vicies brevis est, quater decies longa. Denique nullam elisionem proprio nomine dictam aut apocopam inveni, unam aphaeresin (I 61,2 *Mantua est* in quarto pede).

Hoc igitur metrum Martialis ad Horatii exemplum plerumque formavit (Cfr. Schiller-Riemann, Mètres lyriques d'Horace, p. 37 et 44); at Horatius vitavit anapaestum, qui haud raro reperitur apud Ausonium (Cfr. C. Schenkl in edit. Auson. p. 293) et apud Prudentium (Cfr. Plessis l. l. p. 186).

III Nunc loquamur de senario iambico, quo metro Martialis sexies (I 49, III 14, VI 12, IX 77, XI 59;77) usus est. Sunt omnino tres et triginta versus, quorum duodetriginta cum quaternariis iambicis, quinque (VI 12 et XI 77) soli adhibentur.

De pedum permutatione haec monenda sunt. In prima sede duodeviginti spondeos inveni, novem iambos (I 49,3; 5; 11; 23; 29; VI 12,2; IX 77,1; 3; XI 77,1) quinque anapaestos (I 49,9; 17; 25; 33; 37), at semel (I 49,21) propter syllabam ancipitem pedem definire non potui. In secunda sede triginta iambi et tres

tribr. (I 49,21 ; 37 ; 39) exstant. In tertia sede viginti quinque spondei insunt, sex iambi (I 49,33; 39; III 14,1; XI 59,1; 77,1; 3), duo dactyli (I 49,3 et 5). In quinta sede viginti quattuor spondei reperiuntur, quinque iambi (I 49,1; 3; 9; VI 12,2; XI 77,3), quattuor anapaesti (I 49,29; 33; 41; XI 59,1).

Transeamus nunc ad caesuras. Vicies octies caesuram semiquinariam inveni vel solam vel addita velut subsidiaria semiternaria aut semiseptenaria, quinquies (I 49,17; 29; 33; XI 77,1; 3) semiseptenariam.

Deinde elisiones quae proprio nomine vocantur his locis exstant: in primo pede I 49,23 *ibi inligatas*, in secundo pede I 49,27 *vicina in*, in quarto pede I 49,37 *grande et*, in quinto pede I 49,19 *bruma impotens;* hoc loco aphaeresis: in quinto pede I 49,41 *relicum est*. Praeterea viginti versus bisyllabo clauduntur, novem trisyllabo, quattuor tetrasyllabo: at quattuor versus (I 49,13; 21; 31; III 14,3) vocali brevi aperta finiuntur. Denique nullo loco pro syllaba longa Martialis subiecit duas ultimas breves verbi plus quam bisyllabi aut ultimam brevem verbi plus quam monosyllabi una cum prima brevi verbi sequentis nec umquam senarium iambicum ita constituit ut post singulos pedes verba finiret.

Quae cum ita sint, etiam in senariis iambicis exempla optimorum poetarum Martialis secutus est.

IV. Iam restat ut de versu sotadeo dicamus, quem Martialis semel adhibuit (III 29). Sunt omnino duo versus quorum schema hoc est:

–́ – ⏑ ⏑ –́ – ⏑ ⏑ | –́ ⏑ – ⏑ –́ –

Versus sotadeus duobus dimetris ionicis constat, quorum unus acatalectus, alter catalecticus est, sed omnibus sedibus ditrochaeus recipi potest. At poetae latini iam a Petronii aetate in tertia sede tantum ditrochaeum posuerunt (Cfr Gleditsch l. l. p. 290 sq.), quorum consuetudinem Martialis servavit. Caesura post dimetrum priorem, ut par est, invenitur.

V.

De rebus prosodiacis.

I Quoniam de singulis metris satis dictum est, ne eae quidem res praetermittendae mihi videntur, quae ad prosodiam pertinent.

Ac primum quidem de vocalibus in fine vocabulorum positis loquamur.

Iam, ut ad vocalem *i* finalem accedamus, notum est alteram pronominum *mihi, tibi, sibi* syllabam ancipitem esse. Martialis autem his in verbis plerumque finalem corripuit. Nam fere ducenties sexagies *mihĭ*, fere quadringenties septuagies *tibĭ*, paulo minus tricies *sibĭ* adhibuit, contra quinquagies novies *mihī* (Sp. l. 17,4; I 3,4; 15,11; 41,2; 59,1; 86,3; 92,1; 96,14; 107,1; II 23,3; 32,7; III 33,2; 45,5; 49,1; 56,1; 90,1; IV 37,6; 42,1; 43,6; 49,1; V 37,1; 46,2; 50,5; 52,7; VI 23,2; 75,1; 82,12; VII 8,1; 54,1; 92,7; 96,5; VIII 13,2; 45,7; 67,2; 73,10; IX 52,7; 72,3; 87,3; 5; 93,7; 99,9; X 1,3; 58,13; 90,5; 103,1; XI 23,1; 94,7; XII 29,15; 36,6; 48,11; 65,1; 68,6; 71,1; XIII 54,1; 59,1; 72,2; XIV 37,1; 79,2; 133,1), centies ter decies *tibī* (Sp. l. 25,1; I 15,3; 26,9; 34,4; 9; 36,1; 41,14; 53,12; 80,1; 83,1; 89,5; 90,2; 106,4; 108,10, II 1,11; 24,1; 35,1; 51,1; 62,1; 63,1; 65,5; 6; III 16,2; 22,2; 23,2; 29,2; 30,3; 41,3; 42,2; 68,1; 75,1; 76,2; 93,16; IV 15, 1; 6; 28,7; 36,1; 43,7; 54,4; V 25,1; 26,3; 27.1; 3; 30,7; 38,5; 41,7; VI 1,1; 3,5; 39,13; 20; 42,16; 58,3; 65,6; 77,9; 80,1; 85,4; VII 6,4; 30,8; 41,1; 50,6; 69,1; 76,5; 91,1; VIII 23,1; 3; 44,14; 55,6; 69,4; 72,7; 82,1; IX 2,7; 14,1; 41,9; 51,2; 3; 54,5; 11; 56,5; 66,4; 84,9; X 25,3; 29,5; 42,1; 58,10; 59,2; 4; 76,1; 96,14; 100,2; XI 7,5; 32,7; 42,3; 44,2; 49,1; 52,5; 63,4; 80,7; XII 14,7; 22,2; 29,2; 52,14; 62,12; XIII 15,1; 51,1; 125,2; XIV 5,2; 18,2; 36,1; 53,2; 71,1; 213,2; 221,1; 222,1), decies *sibī* (I 42,2; 72,3; 6; 109,20; IV 18,7; V

20,11; VIII 32,4 ; X 70,8 ; 83,5 ; XI 78,2). Deinde semper *quasĭ*, *ubĭ*, *nisĭ* scripsit, plerumque *ibĭ*, bis (II 14,16; VII 88,3) *ibī*.

Transeamus nunc ad litteram finalem *o*, cuius usus apud Martialem hic est:

Substantiva: *Almŏ* III 47,2; X 91,1; *Apollŏ* VIII 6,6; IX 42,1; 86,4; *auctiŏ* IX 3,3; XIV 35,1; *Buccŏ* XI 76,2; *Catŏ* I 3; VI 32,5; XI 5,14; *cenatiŏ* II 59,1; *cerdŏ* III 16,4; 6; 59,1; 99,1; *cognatiŏ* IX 54,5; *comissatiŏ* XII 48,11; *copŏ* I 56,2; III 57,1; 59,2; VII 61,9; *Cupidŏ* VI 13,6; IX 56,2 ; *Dentŏ* V 44,2 ; VIII 31,1 ; *dracŏ* XII 53,4; *Frontŏ* I 55,2; V 34,1; XIV 106,2; *fullŏ* III 59,2; XIV 51,2; *gestatiŏ* V 20,8; *harundŏ* I 3,10; XIV 209,2; 216,2; *homŏ* III 63,13; IV 5,9; XII 51,2; 87,4; *imagŏ* I 70,6; II 66,8; VII 84,1; IX 76,10; XI 102,8; *Iunŏ* VI 13,8 IX 36,6; 65,13; X 63,5; 89,1; XI 43,3; 104,20; *Iunō* VI 21,8; *lalisiŏ* XIII 97,1; *lanugŏ* IX 36,5; X 42,1; *latrŏ* XI 58,8; *lenŏ* IV 5,3; *leŏ* Sp. l. 10,1; 22,11; I 14,5; 60,2; II 75,1 ; IX 71,1 ; 10 ; XII 92,4 ; *ligŏ* IX 57,7 ; *libidŏ* IX 7,8 ; *mangŏ* I 58,1; *Marŏ* VII 29,7 ; VIII 18,5 ; XI 48,4 ; XII 67,3 ; *Mathŏ* IV 79,2; VI 33,1; VII 10,3; 4; 90,1; VIII 42,3; X 46,1; XI 68,2; *missiŏ* Sp. l. 29,3; XII 28,7; *moriŏ* VIII 13,1; XII 93,7; *mucrŏ* IV 18,6; *muliŏ* X 2,10; 76,9; XI 38,1; XII 24,8; XIII 11,1; *Narbŏ* VIII 72,5; *Nerŏ* VII 21,3; 44,3; IX 26,9; XI 33,4; *occasiŏ* VIII 9,3 ; *ordŏ* IV 2,3 ; *pediŏ* II 47,3 ; XI 87,1 ; *Pedŏ* V 5,6 ; *pensiŏ* III 30,3; 38,6; VII 92,5; *Philŏ* V 47,1; *Polliŏ* XII 12,2 ; *portiŏ* Sp. l. 15,2 ; *praecŏ* I 85,1 ; VI 66,3 ; *praedŏ* XIV 217,1 ; *praefatiŏ* III 18,1; *pusiŏ* XIV 33,1; *Salŏ* IV 55,15; X 13,1; 103,2; XIV 33,2; *Scipiŏ* II 2,2; *seniŏ* XIII 1,6; *spadŏ* VI 2,5; 6; 39,21; XI 81,1; *sponsiŏ* XI 1,15; *suspiciŏ* XI 45,5; *Tarracŏ* XIII 118,1; *tirŏ* III 36,8; *Varrŏ* V 30,1; 8; *venatiŏ* XIII 100,1; *vexatiŏ* X 82,1; *Virgŏ* V 20,9; *virgŏ* III 68,10; VI 10,9; VIII 3,16; XI 78,3; 12; XII 42,2; XIV 179,1; *vispillŏ* I 30,1; 47,1; 2.

Pronomina: *egŏ* (passim).

Numeralia: *duŏ* (passim), *octŏ* II 57,8 ; VII 53,10 ; IX 2,11; 31,7; XIV 87,2; *ambŏ* VII 40,4.

Verba: *amŏ* I 32,1; 2; II 63,4; IV 42,8; IX 52,3; XIV 201,1; *anteambulŏ* II 18,5 ; *audiŏ* III 63,2 ; *basiŏ* II 33,1 ; 2 ; 3 ; *caedŏ*

VIII 28,2; *caedō* V 46,3; *cantŏ* XII 40,2; *captŏ* II 18,1; *captō* ib.; *cenandō* V 76,3 *cenŏ* II 79,2; V 50,1; XI 35,4; *cenō* III 60,9; *censeŏ* II 13,2; V 49,12; XI 99,8; XII 61,7; *colŏ* II 55,3; *commendŏ* X 92,4; *commendō* I 52,1; V 34,2; *credŏ* Sp. l. 13,4; V 28,9; VII 6,4; X 51,15; *credō* III 72,7; IV 69,4; XI 94,8; 107,3; XII 40,1; *curō* IX 81,3; XI 94,3; *dabŏ* IV 72,3; XI 29,5; 6; 58,3; *dederō* XIV 137,1; *dō* I 5,1; V 19,18; XII 96,7; *debeŏ* VII 60,8; *debeō* II 44,7; VII 60,7; *dixerŏ* VI 44,5; *diligŏ* VII 43,3, *dimittŏ* X 12,3; *dissimulō* XII 40,3; *donabō* XI 6,16; *dormiŏ* III 44,16; *emŏ* IX 100,6; X 57,2; *eŏ* III 46,2; *erŏ* VIII 55,24; *estō* II 88,2; IV 13,2; V 19,15; *eruŏ* III 92,2; *exspectō* IV 40,8; *fiŏ* X 42,6; *fugiō* III 44, 12; V 83,1; *gaudeŏ* XI 107,3; *habeŏ* I 66,12; *habeō* IV 15,3; 72,2; *habitō* I 117,7; *haerebō* II 24,2; *ibŏ* I 46,3; II 24,4; *ignorō* III 45,2; *ignoscō* II 89,2; III 27,2; XI 94,2; *incipiō* V 52,3; *iubeō* IX 93,4; *iurŏ* VII 12,9; X 58,14; *iurō* IV 43,7; 8; *laudabŏ* XI 80,4; *laudŏ* II 10,2; VII 85,3; XII 30,2; *laudō* III 51,1; 69,3; *legerō* XII 73,2; *legŏ* II 86,2; VII 29,6; IX 44,6; *legitō* X 1,2; *ludŏ* XII 94,8; *malŏ* II 21,2; 71,6; III 56,1; IV 55,29; VI 81,4; VII 95,14; VIII 6,2; XI 80,5; 89,2; XII 29,14; 31,10; 39,3; 78,2; *malō* III 33,1; 49,2; VI 55,5; *mandŏ* I 88,10; VII 99,8; *mandō* III 97,1; *metuō* XIV 149,1; *mittŏ* III 46,2; VII 3,1; XI 57,1; XIV 132,2; *moneō* I 116,5; II 47,1; V 56,4; VI 73,9; VIII 40,4; IX 90,10; XII 14,1 ;XIII 15,2; XIV 103,1; 178,1; *negō* XI 49,12; *nemŏ* I 40,2; II 90,4; III 9,2; 38,4; 44,1; 64,3; V 15,2; 47,2; VI 44,6; VIII 11,6; IX 61,18; 79,7; 92,8; X 27,4; 70,6; 86,1; XI 12,2; 83,1; 2; *nemō* I 97,3; III 15,1; 17,6; VII 10,12; XI 12,2; XII 28,11; 36,5; 80,2; *nesciŏ* II 28,6; III 72,2; 77,9; V 33,2; 61,3; VI 61,9; VIII 31,1; IX 87,3; XI 21,12; 64,1; *nolitō* I 24,4; *nolŏ* I 8,5; 57,2; II 18,7; 36,2; 4 (bis); III 45,5; 6; 55,3; VI 34,7; VIII 12,2; XI 27,14; 100,1; 5; XII 37,2; 60,5; 96,9; XIII 53,2; XIV 1,12; 220,2; *nolō* II 36,2; 49,1; V 46,1; 83,2; *optŏ* VIII 61,9; *orō* VIII 39,5; XI 76,3; *petŏ* II 30,6 (bis); III 44,13; *placebŏ* III 51,2; *porrigitō* II 28,2; *praeferŏ* VII 34,10; *praestŏ* I 108,7; XI 24,2; *praetereō* IX 3,10; *prenderŏ* III 96,3; *properō* Sp. l. 25 b 4; I 46,1; II 90,3; III 44,14; *putŏ* (passim); *quaerŏ* IV 71,1; *recitabŏ*

XI 52,16; *redeō* XII 68,6; *reponō* XII 18,15; *resalutō* V 57,2; *respondetō* III 4,7; *ridetō* II 28,1; *rogō* (passim); *salutabō* I 108,9; *scierō* V 33,2; *sciō* I 23,4; III 71,2; IV 42,15; VI 65,1; VII 86,6; IX 95 b 2; XI 64,2; 107,3; XII 88,1; *sedeō* III 95,10; *serviō* XIV 101,2; *sitiō* XIII 82,2; *soleō* XIV 56,2; *spectabō* XIV 29,1; *stupeō* V 63,3; *sudō* V 79,5; *sumō* III 60,5; *taceō* V 52,2; *teneō* IV 37,7; *timeō* VII 95,15; *volō* (passim); *vendō* IV 79,2; *veniō* II 18,3; III 44,15; XIII 35,1; *vetō* I 34,10; *videbō* V 41,8; *videō* X 15,9; 70,5; XIV 154,2; *vocō* V 57,1.

Indeclinabilia: *aliquandō* IV 61,16; V 50,8; X 46,2; XII 49,8; *citō* (passim); *ergō* (tricies septies), *ergō* XI 75,7; *immō* I 10,3; 85,4; III 47,15; IV 84,4; V 63,6; VI 94,4; VIII 10,3; XII 48,6; *modō* (passim); *quandō* III 4,7; V 19,3; 4; 58,2; VII 8,1; 9,2; VIII 45,6; X 6,5; 15,5; 7; 8; 30,19; 25; 58,7; 70,14; *quandō* V 29,1; *serō* I 31,8; V 65,16; 67,5; *serō* VIII 67,10.

Praeterea ter adhibuit *putā* (IV 29,10; XI 43,12; XIV 7,1), quinquies *pută* (II 44,2; III 26,5; IX 95 b 3; XI 58,2; 95,2): cfr. L. Mueller l. l. p. 414.

Denique vix monendum puto me nullam rationem habuisse verborum, quorum finales definiri non possent, ut accidit in elisionibus aut in fine versuum aut in sedibus in quibus pedes permutari solent.

II Sequitur ut de ea productione disputemus quae ante mutam cum liquida in verbis ipsis interdum efficitur. Atque Martialis exempla haec sunt:

adlātras II 61,6; *adlātres* V 60,1.

āgri VI 73,3; X 58,9; *āgris* I 105,1; IV 66,13; XIII 93,1; *āgro* VI 94,3; X 43,1; 79,5,101,1; *āgros* I 84,4; IX 61,13; *āgrum* IX 21,1; 2; *āgresti* III 24,4; *āgricola* XII 72,6; 76,2; *āgricolae* XIV 34,2; *āgricolam* VII 36,6.

āgrippae III 20,15; 36,6; X 87,9.

āpri III 82,20; VII 20,4; IX 57,11; *ăpri* VII 2,4; X 45,4; XI 69,9; *ăpris* XII 14,10; *ăpro* I 43,14; III 13,2; VII 59,1; IX 48,12; 101,6; XII 1,2; 70,1; *ăprum* Sp. l. 27,4; I 43,2; 12; III 50,8;

IV 66,5; VII 78,3; VIII 22,1; XII 17,4; 48,1; XIV 31,2; *āprum* IX 14,3; 48,5; 8; *ăpros* XIV 71,2; *āpros* XIV 30,1.

ăprilem VII 95,18; *ăprilis* IX 52,2.

ăphronītrum XIV 58,2.

ătreus XI 31,1; *ătridas* VII 24,5.

ătlans VI 77,7; IX 3,5; XIII 2,2.

ătrectum I 117,13.

ătrox Sp. l. 22,10; VII 37,6.

barăthro I 87,4; *barāthro* III 81,1.

bilībrem III 45,5; XI 49,9.

bŏtryone XI 27,4.

Calăbra V 30,2; *Calăbri* VIII 18,5; *Calăbris* VIII 28,4; XII 94,5.

candelābro XIV 44,2.

cāpris IV 52,1; *căpream* XIII 98,1; *căprificus* IV 52,2; X 2,9.

catāplus XII 74,1.

cathēdra IV 78,3 ; XII 18,18 ; *cathĕdra* XI 99,1 ; *cathĕdras* I 76,14; *cathēdras* III 63,7; *cathĕdris* II 14,8; *cathēdris* XII 38,1 ; + *cathĕdratalios* X 14,1;

cēdro III 2,7; V 6,14; VIII 61,4.

celĕbranda III 6,2; *celĕbrant* VIII 49,5; *celĕbrare* X 58,5; *celĕbras* XII 67,5; *celĕbrat* VII 63,12; XI 48,1; *celĕbrata* XII 52,2 ; *celĕbrate* VI 73,9; *celĕbrator* VIII 78,3.

cherăgra I 98,2; IX 92,9.

cĭtrum X 80,2; *cītrum* X 98,6; XIV 139,1; *cĭtri* XII 66,6; *cītro* IX 59,10.

consĕcrat IX 101,2; *consĕcravit* XII 67,3.

cŭpresso VI 73,7; *cŭpressu* VI 49,4; 11.

Cȳpros VIII 45,7; *Cȳpron* IX 90,9.

dŭplex I 87,6; 93,3; II 14,10; 77,6: *dūplex* XIII 33,1; *dŭplica* IX 93,2.

ētruscae XIII 30,1; *ĕtruscis* X 68,3; *ĕtrusco* VI 83,1.

făbrorum X 48, 16; XIII 13,1; *făbrili* XI 84,6.

fēbre IV 80,1; VI 31,2; X 77,2; *fēbrem* II 16,1; 40,8; V 9,4: *fēbres* VI 70,8; *fēbris* IV 80,5; X 77,3; XII 17,2; 10.

fībris III 24,12.

flăgrat VII 87,3 ; XII 52,4 ; *flăgrorum* VIII 23,3 ; *flăgravit* X 86,2; *flăgret* VII 27,6.

glābraria IV 28,7.

hippōdromon XII 50,5.

lābra I 83,1; III 42,2; IV 42,10; IX 27,5; X 22,2 ; XI 98,6 ; *lābris* I 96,13; VI 39,8; VIII 55,15; X 42,6; XI 11,3; 26,4; 39,4; lābro II 10,1; 22,4.

lăcrimae I 33,2; *lăcrimas* VI 85,5; VII 40,8; 96,6; X 80,6; *lăcrimis* I 88,6; VII 47,6; X 14,8; XI 99,4.

lātratores XII 1,1; *lātratos* IV 53,6.

lātro XI 58,8; *lătrone* VII 72,8; XII 63,12; *lătrones* XII 26,2; *lātronibus* XII 26,1 ; *lătronum* XIV 18,1.

lībri XI 17,1 ; *lĭbris* I 53,11; IV 33,1; V 56,5; IX 50,3; 58,8; X 21,3; *lībro* I 5,2; IV 29,7; VII 81,1; X 100,2; *lĭbrorum* I 66,1; XI 24,12; *lĭbros* VII 90.3; XI 1,5; 107,4; XIV 84,1; *lĭbrum* I 66,14; 111,3; III 1,3; 50,7; IV 10,5; VII 85,4; XI 16,9; 107,1; *lĭbrarius* II 1,5 ; 8,3 ; IV 89,8.

locŭples V 25,11; VI 27,7; XI 44,1; XII 92,2; XIV 153,1; 2 ; *locŭpletem* VIII 12,1; IX 80,1; *locūpletem* V 37,22; *locŭpleti* V 35,6; *locŭpleti* VIII 27,1.

lūcri VIII 9,3; 48,7; XII 13,1; *lŭcri* XI 49,5; *lŭcrum* X 41,8 ; XIII 1,8; *lūcrum* XIII 3,4; *lŭcrifecit* VIII 10,2.

Lūcrina VI 11,5; *Lŭcrina* X 30,10; XII 48,4 ; XIII 90,2 ; *Lŭcrini* IV 57,1 ; V 37,3 ; *Lŭcrinus* VI 43,5 ; *Lūcrino* I 62,3 ; *Lŭcrino* III 20,20; 60,3; VI 68,1 XIII 82,1.

ludībria X 4,7.

lugūbre II 11,3.

măcrae III 93,12; *măcresceret* XIII 63,1; *Măcros* V 28,5; *Măcrum* V 21,1; X 18,1; 78,13; *Măcro* XII 98,7.

Meleăgre Sp. l. 15,1.

merĕtricibus I 35,9; *merĕtrix* I 34,5.

mĕtro IV 6,4.

mīgrandum I 86,11; 108,5; *mīgrare* III 55,1; *mīgravit* IV 62,1.

mītrarum II 36,3.

multĭplices XI 31,9; *multĭplici* XIV 184,2; 192,1;

nīgra I 76,8; III 34,2; IV 36,1; 62,1; V 78,7; VI 39,18; 77,8; VII 13,4; 14,6; 35,1; 53,6; 61,8; VIII 55,14; IX 2,4; X 3,9; 66,3; XI 34,2; XII 17,7; XIV 5,2; *nīgrae* I 92,9; 99,13; *nīgram* III 2,3; *nīgras* V 34,3; IX 22,8; *nīgri* IV 46,9; XI 8,7; 49,7; XII 32,19; 61,8; *nīgrior* I 72,5; VIII 64,7; *nīgriorem* I 115,4; XII 34,7; *nīgris* IV 2,2; V 6,15; XI 91,8; *nīgro* I 104,10; III 3,1; IX 90,5; X 49,2; XI 56,8; *nīgros* I 26,8; II 90,7; IV 27,5; V 43,1; X 50,6; *nīgrescunt* XI 39,3; *nīgrescant* VIII 77,5; *Nīgrina* IV 75,1; IX 30,3.

nītrata XIII 17,2; *nītri* XIV 58,2.

pātre II 2,5; *pātrem* I 33,1; IV 16,8; XI 55,1; *pătrem* I 42,4; 81,2; IV 70,4; V 72,2; VI 38,2; IX 34,8; X 44,2; XI 7,9; 12,2; 55,8; 103,2; *pātres* VI 27,10; XI 5,5; *pătres* VIII 49,7; IX 48,7; XIV 43,2; 120,1; *pātri* I 68,5; III 6,6; 13,2; *pătri* VI 38,9; 85,4; IX 76,8; 101,24; XIV 124,2; *pătribus* XII 2,15 ; *pătris* IV 16,2; 45,5; VI 64,4; VIII 36,10; IX 1,5; 65,10; XI 4,4 ; XIV 174,2 ; *pātris* VI 25,8; *pătrum* IV 55,19; VII 5,1; XI 11,3 ; *Pătrensibus* V 35,1

pătria II 24,3; VI 27,3; *pătriae* Sp. l. 3,12; III 91,1; X 13,2; XII 62,7; *pătriam* VIII 31,4; *pătrias* VI 38,4; VIII 3,8; IX 82,4; *pătrios* II 90,5; IV 75,3; V 42,2; XII 2,4; 31,9; *pătrium* X 96,3; *pătrius* VI 25,3.

pātricio X 68,2; *pātricius* VII 73,2.

pătrona XII 49,6; *pătronam* VII 72,14; *pătroni* VI 28,3; 29,3; IX 73,3; *pātrono* I 98,2; *pătrono* V 70,1; X 34,3; *pătronos* V 34,7; *pātronum* I 97,2; *pătronum* I 101,9; *pătronus* II 13,1; 27,2.

pătruo XII 70,7.

Pătrobas II 32,3.

penĕtrabile IV 19,9; *penĕtrale* X 51,13; *penĕtralia* IV 53,1.

perĕgrina IV 66,8; XI 78,10; XII 9,2; *Perĕgrina* IV 13,1; *perēgrinae* XIII 29,1; *perēgrinam* IV 19,4; *perĕgrine* XII 2,2; *perĕgrini* XII 21,7; *perĕgrinis* III 55,3; *perĕgrinus* X 12,8.

pīgra VI 58,2; VIII 21,3; IX 45,2 ; X 2,7 ; XII 62,2 ; *pīgrae* XIII 41,1; *pīgri* IX 57,9; XII 18,10 ; 57,15 ; *pīgriores* III 67,2 ; *pīgro* IV 3,4; VI 43,10; IX 99,10; *pīgrum* X 104,15; *pīgritia* VII 32,14; *pīgritiae* XI 79,2; XII 3,6.

Phlēgraea VIII 78,1.

podăgra I 98,1; IX 92,9; *podăgram* VII 39,4; 9.

pūtre IX 73,2; *pūtri* III 77,5; VII 67,7; *pŭtri* XII 61,9; *pŭtris* IV 53,3; *pūtris* V 62,6; *pūtrescit* VI 93,5.

quādra III 77,3; IX 90,18;XII 32,18; *quădram* VI 75,1; *quādrans* II 44,9; III 30,4; *quădrante* IX 48,11; X 82,5; *quădrantem* V 32,1; VII 10,12; IX 93,2; XI 105,1; *quădrantes* I 59,1; III 7,1; VI 88,4; X 70,14; *quădrantibus* IV 68,1; X 75,11 ; *quădriga* VI 46,1; *quădringenta* V 25,1; 38,3; *quădringentis* XIV 35,2; *quădringentorum* V 23,7; IX 102,1; *quădripedes* XIII 92,2.

quinquĭplici XIV 4,2.

rĕclinis IX 90,1.

rēclusis VII 62,1.

rĕfrigerat III 25,4.

rēplet VII 20,19; *rĕpletum* XII 93,5.

rētro II 86,2; III 23,1; 82,18.

rūbra XI 27,5; XIII 7,1; *Rūbras* IV 64,15; *rūbras* VIII 55,18; *rūbri* VIII 33,4; *rūbris* VII 30,4; *rūbro* I 55,10; V 25,7; VI 64,20.

săcra Sp. l. 30,7 (bis); II 63,2; III 81,6; IV 1,8; VII 63,5; 99,4; VIII 4,4; 81,1; IX 48,2 X 58,13; XI 4,1; XII 62,14; XIII 66,2; *săcra* XII 5,2; *săcram* VIII 70,3; *săcri* Sp. l. 24,2; IV 57,7; VI 76,1; IX 58,1; *săcri* VIII 55,3; *săcris* I 21,2; III 24,9; IV 30,3; XII 62,6; *săcris* III 6,2; 24,2; VII 22,2; 74,5; VIII 30,6; *săcro* I 70,5; 93,5; VIII 11,5; *săcro* IV 78,7; VII 1,4; *săcros* III 66,2; VIII 66,10; *săcros* VIII 24,5; *săcrum* I 1; 12,3; 49,5; IV 64,23; X 41,7; *săcrum* VII 2,5; VIII 39,3; *săcrorum* III 24,11; *săcrae* V 69,7 VI 2,1; IX 93,6; *săcraria* VII 73,3; *săcrata* IX 16,2; *săcratior* IV 1,1; *săcratis* IX 17,5; *săcratus* VII 50,5; *săcravit* I 114,3; *săcravit* I 116,1; *săcrilegos* IV 30,12; IX 61,20; 84,1; *săcrilegum* IX 70,2.

salēbrae IX 57,5; *salĕbras* XI 90,2; *salĕbrosum* XI 2,7;

sŏcrum X 67,4.

sūpra Sp. l. 21,6; II 31,2; XI 58,5; XII 70,2; *sŭprema* I 109,17; *sūprema* I 80,1; *sūpremae* Sp. l. 3,6; *sŭpremae* X 5,10; *sŭpremas* V 39,1; *sŭpremis* V 32,1; VI 63,3; *sūpremos* I 88,9.

tenĕbras II 14,12; *tenēbras* X 47,11; XIV 40,2; *tenĕbris* IV 58,1; XI 2,4; 104,5; XIII 62,2; *tenĕbrosa* I 59,3.

terĕbrantur XI 45,6.

tētrasticha VII 85,1.

tĕtrica IV 82,4; X 64,2; *tĕtricae* VI 70,8; VII 80,2; 96,4; X 20,14; *tĕtricas* IV 73,6; V 20,6; *tĕtrici* XI 2,7; XII 2,3; *tĕtricis* XI 43,1; *tĕtrico* I 62,2; VII 88,4; *tĕtricus* VI 10,5; XII 70,4.

tīgres I 104,2; VIII 26,3; + *tīgri* Sp. l. 28,11; *Tīgris* VII 7,10; *tīgris* Sp. l. 18,2; III 44,6; XIV 107,1; *tīgride* VIII 26,8; *Tīgrim* XII 36,12.

trĭplex V 65,11; *trĭplices* VII 53,3; 72,2; X 51,12; 87,6; XIV 6,1; *trĭplici* III 38,4; VIII 44,6.

trĭclinio III 93,24.

ŭtrum II 21,2; *ūtraque* I 15,9; VI 2,3; IX 52,4; *ŭtraque* Sp. l. 20,2; X 7,7; 76,6; *ūtramque* I 109,22; 23; *ŭtramque* Sp. l. 27,8; III 33,3; VII 20,5; *ŭtrique* Sp. l. 29,9; (bis); X 2,4; 81,3; XI 81,4; *ŭtrisque* I 6,5; *ŭtriusque* Sp. l. 29,2; III 27,3; *ūtriusque* Sp. l. 13,5; *ŭtroque* II 22,4; VII 42,3; VIII 59,6; IX 103,4; *ŭtrumque* I 57,3; III 38,5; 47,8; VII 40,2; VIII 50,26; IX 53,4; 86,8; XI 80,6; XIV 153,2; 174,1; *ūtrumque* V 21,3; VI 83,7; *ŭtrimque* X 38,6; XI 70,5.

văfra VI 64,26; XII 66,3.

vībrabunt V 78,27.

vītri XIV 94,1; *vĭtro* II 40,6; III 55,2; *vītro* I 37,2; IV 22,5; 85,1 IX 59,13; *vĭtreis* I 41,5; VI 35,3; 68,7; *vĭtreo* VII 72,8; XII 2,13.

volŭcrem Sp. l. 15,7; XIII 67,2; *volūcres* V 67,4; XIII 45,1; *volŭcrum* V 55,1; XIV 217,1 *volŭcris* XIII 78,1.

Hoc quoque loco monendum est me ea verba neglexisse, quorum quantitas propter pedum permutationem definiri non posset.

De syllabae ancipitis ante mutam cum liquida usu apud Ovidium accurate diligenterque disseruit I. Hilberg (Serta Harteliana p. 172-76, Wien 1896). Atque haec summa est disceptationis viri doctissimi verborum in vocalem exeuntium, quorum forma sit ⏓ ⏑, priorem syllabam semper longam esse, itemque semper productam esse primam syllabam verborum huius formae ⏓ — ⏑ ⏑, exceptis verbis *patribus*, *patrius*, *patruus*, *triplicis;* verba autem formae

⏓ — ⏑ ⏑ primam semper longam exhibere, nisi sint nomina propria aut ex syllaba *re* composita, denique verborum huius formae ⏒ — ⏓ primam correptam esse solum in fine hexametri, aut in *patr* et *utr* aut in verbis ex syllaba *re* compositis.

Has quidem leges Martialis in distichis elegiacis semper servavit, si VIII 78,1 *Phlegraea* excipias, sed hoc loco excusandus est, quod de nomine proprio agitur: quin etiam primam et secundam legem interdum (*săcră*, *pătria*, *pătre*) Ovidius violavit, numquam Martialis.

De positione debili, quae vocatur, apud Tibullum optime egit P. Rasi (Rendiconti del R. Istituto Lombardo di sc. e lett. Serie II, Vol. XL, p. 653-73, 1907) et inter alia hoc probavit syllabam ante *br*, *cr*, *gr*, *pr*, *tr* positam raro in thesi a Tibullo productam esse. Qua in re Martialis a Tibulli consuetudine discessit: produxit enim in distichis ante *br*, *cr*, *gr*, *pr*, *tr* centies quadragies sexies in arsi et centies octies in thesi, corripuit ducenties quindecies in thesi.

Nunc cetera persequamur. Jam Rasi et Hilberg docuerunt Tibullum et Ovidium syllabas ante *bl*, *bm*, *bn*, *dl*, *dm*, *dn*, *gl*, *gm*, *gn* positas semper produxisse, neque aliter fecit Martialis. Contra lex Woelffliniana (Archiv. f. lat. Lex. VIII p. 420, 1893) priorem adiectivi vel substantivi *sacri* syllabam a Tibullo correptam esse si syllaba altera longa esset, productam, si eius exitus brevis existeret, saepe a Martiale neglecta est: ceterum ne Tibullus quidem, ut ostendit Rasi (Berl. phil. Woch. p. 573 sqq. 1907), eam legem ubique servavit.

III Pauca de productione vocalis brevis in caesura dicenda sunt. Hanc licentiam ter in hexametris Martialis deprehendi (*tuūs* VII 44, 1 et X 89, 1 *petīt* X 60,1), semel in pentametro (*Caesareā* nom. sing. Sp. l. 28,10). Praeterea duobus aliis locis: II 66,8 *dignā* nom. sing. et V 69,3 *Romanā* acc. pl. syllaba finalis contra omnium consuetudinem producta est.

IV. De usu genetivorum in *ius* exeuntium accurate Ritschl (Opusc. II p. 662-708) disseruit probavitque in illis genetivis Ciceronis aetate vocalem *i* fere semper correptam fuisse, contra Quintiliani temporibus solum longam. Atque Martialis semper vocalem *i* produxit, sed quod est *alterĭus*, cum hoc verbum in hexametrum

nulla ratione intromitti possit, in *alterĭus* mutetur necesse est, ut habemus II 18,6; VII 38,4; IX 36,2.

V. Jam vero nonnullas voces afferam quae, ut ad metrum accomodarentur, a Martiale licentia, quam syncopen vocant, imminutae sunt: *tomacla* I 41,9 (Cfr. L. Mueller l. l. p. 455), *soldum* IV 37,4 (Cfr. L. Mueller ib.); *passum* II 5,3 gen. plur.; *perduxti* III 22,4; *surrexti* V 79,1; *addixti* X 31,1; XII 16,1; *dixti* VI 30,2; *surpuit* XII 28,12 (Cfr. L. Mueller l. l. p. 455). Praeterea interdum dativi qui habent *iis* contracti sunt ut I 117,17; IX 100,1; 6 *denaris*, IV 18,1 *Vipsanis*. Denique metro cogente Martialis scripsit XIV 121,2 *cocleare* et XIII 91,1 *acipensem* (Cfr. L. Mueller l. l. p. 476).

VI. Nunc restat ut nonnulla alia addamus. Interdum Martialis quantitatem variavit ut *cȳcno* IX 103,2 et *cȳcno* I 115,2; *cȳcni* XIV 161,2; *cȳcnis* V 37,1; IX 42,2; *cȳcnus* III 43,2; XIII 77,2; *prōpinat* I 68,3; III 82,25; *prōpinas* X 49,3; *prōpinabis* XII 74,9; *prōpinavit* VIII 6,13 et *prŏpinas* II 15,1, *prŏpinamus* III 82,31; *prŏpinabit* VI 44,6; *Pălatinae* V 5,1; *Pălatini* V 19,4; VIII 60,1; *Pălatinus* IV 45,2; *Pălatino* IX 39,1; et *Pālatina* VIII 28,22; *Pālatinae* VIII 39,1; *Pālatinas* XIII 91,1; *Pālatinos* IX 24,1; *Pālatinum* IX 79,2; 86,7; *Pālatinis* XI 8,5; *ōhe* IV 89,1; 9 et *ŏhe* ib. Scripsit autem *ĭchneumon* VII 87,5, quod minus usitatum est. Praeterea haud raro *cui* bisyllabum adhibuit ut I 104,22; VIII 52,3; XI 72,2; XII 49,3. Sed exempla gravioris licentiae sunt haec: *Dīana* VIII 46,3, ut interdum post Ennium consueverunt poetae, *zmarăgdos* V 11,1 (contra IV 28,4 *zmarāgdos*), sed hoc loco Heinsius et L. Mueller *smaragos* coniecerunt, *Celtibĕr* X 13,1 (contra *Celtibēris* I 49,1 et XII 18,11), *Marcelliano* II 29,5 tetrasyllabum, (Cfr. L. Mueller l. l. p. 299).

VII. Quae si recte disputata sunt, non insolenter Martialis adversus Graecos gloriatus est (IX 11) se Musas severiores coluisse. Atque, cum vocem *Earinos* distichon elegiacum capere non posset, facete de hac re lusit in ep. IX 13: ceterum iam E. Häfner (Die Eigennamen bei den lateinischen Hexametrikern, München

1895) docuit raro poetas latinos quantitatem nominum propriorum immutare ausos esse.

De Martialis arte metrica optimum iudicium fecit O. Ribbeck (Geschichte der römischen Dichtung III p. 285, Stuttgart 1892), sed viri doctissimi sententia ita intellegenda est ut Martialis propter elegantiam multo propior Ovidio quam Catullo habeatur; quod hoc libello demonstrasse mihi videor.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

Pagina 7. De distichi elegiaci natura et vi de eoque quod interest inter hexametrum elegiacum et heroicum optime disseruerunt P. Rasi (Bollettino di Fil. class. I p. 45 sq. 1894) et K. F. Smith (American Journal of Philology XXII p. 165 sq. 1901).

Pagina 25 l. 8. De voce *Hārpўīāsquĕ* cfr. L. Quicherat Thesaurus poeticus linguae latinae, p. 484, Paris 1906.

Pagina 27, l. 27 lege: *exprobranda*.

Pagina 30 tab. Formae D in l. X exstant 8 exempla, formae E 9 ex. ut formae D summa sit 181 (5,47 °/₀) et formae E 54 (1,63 °/₀).